

No. 467.—vol. xvIII.]

# SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

SIXPENCE. WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

# THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

This great question—beyond comparison the greatest and most urgent of our time and nation—makes a sure, if not a rapid progress. Even that unhappy controversy forced upon the people of this country by the aggression of the Papacy, promises to open eyes that have long been shut, and hearts that have long been hardened by sectarian animosities against the secular education of the whole people, to the danger which Great Britain incurs in allowing her teeming multitudes to remain ignorant of the great arts of reading and writing. Protestantism is the mother and the nurse of enlightenment; but Protestant sects in this country, as far as the great masses of the people are concerned, have hitherto neglected their duty, and, to some extent, belied the principles upon which Protestantism is founded, by refusing to co-operate with one another in the instruction of the people. Sectarianism—in itself a great evil—has thus been the parent of another evil far greater. Every sect has been so jealous of every other sect, that union for an educational purpose, combined with or independant of religion, has become equally impossible. The result is, that Great Britain contains a larger proportion of utterly uninstructed and degraded men and women and young children, than any other Christian country in the Old World or in the New, which is fit to be ranked in the same scale of civilisation and intelligence. That this is not a necessary consequence even of that great evil—a multiplicity of warring sects—is shown by the experience of the United States of America, where secular education has been provided for all classes of the people to an extent unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in the world. The Protestant sects of Great Britain, warned by the encroachments of Popery, and awakened to a full sense of the evils of this darkness of the popular mind, long talked of but never remedied, will, we trust, study by what means our American brethren have been enabled to surmount the many and great difficulties which surround the question; and, b

more of the inner spirit of Christianity, do it the justice to believe that it will find its best friends and supporters among those whose secular knowledge has been most cultivated. Should the aggressions of Popery lead to the conviction that the most effectual means to meet them is to enlighten the people, the nation will draw from that nettle of danger the flower of safety. The true way to combat a religious system which wars with the intelligence of mankind, is by armies of schoolmasters, and by the artillery of the spelling-book, the multiplication table, and the great facts of physical science. These are far better than penal laws and counter-aggressions—at variance alike with Christianity and with the principles of civil and religious liberty; and real good will flow from apparent evil, if the receptor the second of the country receive to employ them.

religious liberty; and real good will flow from apparent evil, it the people of this country resolve to employ them.

The rapid progress made by the National Public School Association of Manchester, and the fact that it has called into existence another powerful body, in connexion with the Church of England, having objects as wide as its own, are of good angury. Mr. Cobden's speech at the meeting of the first-mentioned society—which recals, in many parts, the fervour and the zeal, no less than the sound logic and complete mastery of the subject, which signalised his efforts in the cause of Free-Trade—marks him as a man who knows that he has still work to do, and who, at the same time, knows how to do it. Hitherto, Mr. Cobden has not given the question all the aid which might have been expected; but, for the future—if he be true to the promise of his last speech—he will rank

among its foremost and most streamous supporters.

But in this, as in every other stage of the question, it is well that the whole truth should be known, and that the difficulties which impede the establishment of a system as large and comprehensive as the evil which it is intended to meet, should be fairly measured. There should be no working in the dark in a question like this; no reliance upon a popular support among the religious bodies of the country, which they have manifested as yet no disposition to accord; no self-delusion on the part of the athletæ in this great struggle,

that the worst is over, and that for the future the cause will roll with its own momentum, and increase like the snowball as it goes. Great as may be the progress which the cause has made, it has much more to make before it can be considered firmly established in the good sense and good feeling of the public. If much has been done, more remains to do. We wish we could share Mr. Cobden's conviction, when he says that "we have arrived at that period when all the world is agreed that secular education is a good thing for society." We wish we could believe that "there are no dissentients from that now; that, if there are, they dare not show themselves; and that all are agreed, that it is a good thing that English boys and girls should be taught to read and write, and as much geography and grammar as they can possibly imbibe." We wish sincerely that this were the case; but Mr. Cobden himself, though so earnest on the subject in one part of his speech, betrayed in another that he was not quite so sure that the unanimity was so complete as he had represented it to be. "I have found everywhere," said he, "among our dissenting friends, the objection, that by our system secular education is separated from religious instruction. I have found everywhere a pertinacious resolution on their part to maintain that the teaching people reading, writing, arithmetic, and a little geography and grammar, is a system inimical to rediction." This, in fact, is the great difficulty which the friends of education have to surmount. This objection exists, and must be combated wherever and whenever it may be raised, if any real progress is to be made in the settlement of this mighty question. No good can be done by shutting our eyes against it, or treating it with contempt. It must be confronted bolidly, and refuted satisfactorily. Those who hold it must be taught the cruelty of acting upon it as regards the outcast children of our swarming streets and alleys, when they do not and cannot act upon it in the case of those children who are happ



FIRE IN THE CLOCK TOWER OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, -(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ham and Huddersfield, many well-meaning men who object to secular education for the poor, allow their own children to receive secular education at public schools, and never make any complaint upon the subject. We believe, indeed, that in nineteen out of every twenty of the private and public day-schools and academies throughout the country, there is no such thing as a mixture of religious with all other teaching; that the education given is purely secular; that the children of all sects and denominations of Christians attend them promiscuously; and that religion, whatever may be the theory of the school or the belief of the parents, is de facto left to the parents themselves, and to the ordinary ministers of religion who officiate beyond the precincts of the school, and whose teachings are not simultaneous with, but supplementary to, those of the schoolmaster. What is urgently required in the present stage of the question is, to prove to the objectors against secular education for the poor that this is the fact, and that their objection is so groundless, that the children of the middle and upper classes —to whom, if good for anything, it ought to be equally applicable—are not affected by it; and that, if they cau be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, without having religion enforced upon them as portions of their tasks, and without, at the same time, growing up to be irreligious, there is no reason why the less fortunate children of the deserving poor, and all the helpless infants of vice and crime, should not have a similar advantage.

Those who maintain the argument that education without mora-

poor, and all the helpless infants of vice and crime, should not have a similar advantage.

Those who maintain the argument that education without morality and religion is worse than useless, that morality cannot be taught without religion, and that religion cannot be taught in public schools, supported by the public money, because no because the present time by the voluntary efforts of the people themselves, have indeed much to answer for, when we reflect upon the educational deficiencies of the country. Such an argument, if pressed home to the objector, is generally found to proceed from a sectarian, who values nothing so much as his sect, and who would rather the child should remain ignorant than that it should be instructed by a rival. Such sectarianism is a national misfortune; but it must be reasoned out of the minds of many influential people, before National Education can make much progress. The future safety of these realms depends upon it.

the minds of many influential people, before National Education can make much progress. The future safety of these realms depends upon it.

"It is not enough," as the American Minister said, "that we can show a great accumulation of wealth, or that we are exporting more largely than other nations," if at the same time we have within our bosom a larger amount of utterly uneducated men, women, and children than nations not so rich and prosperous. In the course of a short time, that very America—whose meanest child has a legal right to its education, and where the religious difficulties of the question have been met and overcome—will be as rich and as powerful as we are. And then, what will be our place in the world, if, in the meantime, we continue to neglect the education of the multitude? We shall have stood still, or gone back, while the world has gone forward, and shall have laid up for ourselves a heap of difficulties, disorders, and perplexities, from which it will take not one, but many generations to rescue us, if ever we be rescued at all. We agree with the American Ambassador, and with Mr. Cobden, who reiterated his warning, "that there is no time, not a day, not an hour, to be lost;" and that the character of Great Britain, no less than its future safety, require that on this great question we should yield up our points of difference, and be more religious and less sectarian—more charitable in our hearts, and less righteous in our own self-conceit. The Manchester friends of the cause have done much for it; 'let them continue to agitate it, and they will deserve well of the present and all future generations of Englishmen.

# FIRE AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

FIRE AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

A fire, which for a brief period threatened the existence of this palatial edifice, broke out on Monday afternoon, at half-past two delock, in a story of the clock tower, on the side facing Westminster-bridge. Owing to the presence of a quantity of timber materials in this tower, the flames for a few moments rose with a vigour rarely observed in the confingrations of buildings where stone bears so large a proportion to wood as in the New Houses. From a quarier to, until half-past three o'clock, the tower was more or less concealed in a cloud of dense smoke. By ten minutes past three o'clock, however, the engine of the establishment, with others of the Jondon Brigade, were brought to act on the burnishment, with others of the Jondon Brigade, were brought to act on the burnished.

During the interval between the outburst and suppression of the fire, manding a view of the structure was occupied. In Westminster Ommanding a view of the structure was occupied. In Westminster Hall the excitements attending the transient prospect of a burning out gave a temporary fallip to the lagging oratory of one or two learned gentlemen, but, beyond this, left the progress of business unaffected.

Various rumours got afont as to the cause of the misfortune, and suspicious suggesting an incendiary origin were hinted; but they appeared to have had no foundation in fact. The investigations of the fremen and others connected with the building leave no doubt of its purely accidental character. It is understood that the plumbers made use of a stove for melting their lead, the pipe of which passed through the clock over; and it is probable that the ignited soot of this fue was the immediate cause of ignition in the combustible materials of the apartment. The fire does not appear to have had nay way injured, although it has somewhat disfigured the exterior of the lower portion of the clock tower. The only damage visible is a slight blackening of a few of the stones, which the men are rubbing away, and

Fire at the New Cross Railway Spation.—On Tuesday night fire broke out at the carriage depot connected with the New Cross State of the London, Croydon, and Brighton Railway. This building, which was runed almost exclusively of timber, was within a short distance of the booking-fices, and was some handred feel long, and of sufficient width to allow of three ness of rails. The latter were covered with carriages, consisting of second and itself cases and a few of the first class. The fire commenced at a few minutes fluer leas of clock, and when discovered was running up the timber walls. An internal of clock, and when discovered was running up the timber walls. An in-

sh licenses, is fixed for the zand of the same month, it use the place, at unit of ten.

The committee at Lloyd's intend, at the next general meeting of a members, to propose that the silver medal of that distinguished body be seented to Capitain George Davies, R.N., of the Coast Guard station at Pennece, as a mark of their appreciation of his brave and humane exertions in ence, as a first of the proposed of the charge of the charge

# FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A new and almost unprecedented phase in the Ministerial changes of the French Republic has taken place this week. A Cabinet of transition, avowed and officially announced even to be such, has been installed in office: that is, a Cabinet which derives its origin not from its presumed or acknowledged ability to administer the affairs of the State, but from the necessity imposed on the head of the Executive, of accepting the first combination of politicians that offers, without reference to their fitness, in order not te expose the country to the danger of being without any Government at all for an unlimited period, and this anonalous state of things occurs, not in a half-settled colony or remote Transatiantic settlement, where men accustomed to any of the duties of a Government are few, or none at all, and where, consequently, such a make-ability would

At the close of last week, Louis Napoleon addressed the following Message to the Assembly:—

TO THE PRESUMENT OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE ASSEMBLY.

M. le Prédetent,—Public opinion, confiding in the windom of the Assembly and the Government, has not born alarmed at recent incidents. Nevertheless, France begins to suffer from the want of concern and the contract of the want of concern and the contract of the want of concern and the contract of the contract

etofore. Prejudices will be dispelled by age of the 12th November. The old ma-ablished without the two powers having

the recillection of the selemn destarations of the message of the 12th November. The old marging inside any ascritics of that dignity which constitutes that forces.

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rour.

ng that the discussion was not likely to effect anything in ose, and knowing, both from the journals of Monday and that the public sentiment out-of-doors was against them, to a close, and the intrigue fell to the ground, a dead

failure.

The new Ministry, therefore, for the present holds its ground; and it is staied by some of the Paris Journals that the Dotation Bill for the President of the Republic will be forthiswith presented by them to the Assembly
Many of the majority have received letters of reproof from their constituents for the part played in the Assembly to outs the Baroche Ministry. Such unjust agitation, the writers say, has checked business in the manufacturing districts, and they are thereby suffering from the missonduct of their representatives.

# UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week by the Niagara steamer from New York to the 16th uits, but they are of little importance, if we except some loose rumours of an apprehended rising of the slaves in the State of Virginia. Upwards of 600 slaves from oliferent planuations were said to be implicated, and the affair was causing much uneasiness among the owners in the locality. The agitation between the Northern and the locality and the state of the Northern and the properties of the State of the Properties of the State of the St

na.

Massachusetts, for the Great Exhibition in Lonon. It consists of about 8000 superficial feet of
lanes, specimens of the cotton and cloth manupparatus, boots and shoes, articles of statuary,

# CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CLERICAL CHANGES AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The town-clerk of South ampion, Mr. Charles Deacon, having been instructed to apply to the Bishop of Winchester to know what progress was making in the new ecclessistical arrangements for St. Mary's parish, in .habt town, consequent on the resignation of the late rector of St. Mary's, the progression of the late rector of St. Mary's, the progression of the late rector of St. Mary's, the progression of the late rector of St. Mary's, the progression of the late rector of St. Mary's, the progression of the late rector of St. Mary's, the progression of the late rector of St. Mary's, the progression of the late rector of St. Mary's and the late rector of St. Mary's and the late rector of St. Mary's and the late rector of St. Mary's progression of t

or any of the gentlemen whom I saw at Southampton, should wish to have a personal interthere is anything more to be stated than the information I have this given.

C. Descon, Esq.

C. Descon, Esq.

C. Descon, Esq.

C. Wixton.

I am, sir, your very faithful servant.

C. Wixton.

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant the office and place of Reader
of Physic in the University of Cambridge unto Henry John Hayles Bond, M.D.,
in the room of John Hayland, M.D., decease the place of Reader
of Physic in the University of Cambridge unto Henry John Hayles Bond, M.D.,
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of Physic in the University of Cambridge unto Henry John Hayles Bond, M.D.,
in the room of John Hayland, M.D., decease the place of the Souther,
by a majority of five to two, in succession to the Right Rev. Bishop Low.

The Convocation of the Bishops and Clergy of the province of Canterbury stands prorqued to Wednesday next, the day after the meeting of
Parliament, on which day the Archbishop of Canterbury with his registers will
alone attend to further prorogue the Convocation during the session of Parliament. On this occasion the attendance of the clergy is not required as some
of them have imagined.

PREFERENEENIS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments
and appointments have recently taken place:—Bishopric: The Rev. Ernest Hawtins, to Rewfoundland. Descary Wirds: The Rev. Finith Howell Morgan, to
Klance and the place of the Province of Cambridge and the Convocation of the Preference of Cambridge and the Convocation of the Preference of Cambridge and the Convocation of the Cambridge and the Cambri

# PAPAL AGGRESSION.

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It is an indication of the expiring interest, that a meeting, which took place at Norwich, on Tuesday week, was only noticed in the Anti-Papal Herald, and in no other journal, on last Tuesday. It was numerously attended. J. Bignold, Esq., was in the chair. Addresses to the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a petition to Parliament, were adopted.

A regular controversy, supported on the one side by the Rev. the Principa of St. Addan's College, Birkenhead, Mr. Joseph Bailee, and the Rev. Bishop Brown on the other, has been commenced in the Morning Herald, on the faith and merits of the Protestant and Papal Churches. Mr. Bailee's first letter on behalf of Protestant speece on Tuesday.

The Provor and Sexton Fellows or The University or Durkin have presented an address to the Primate, Lord John Beresford, Vice-Chancellor of the University, expressing a strong sense of the danger to which the Protestant Church is at present exposed. The Archbishop has replied at great length, and dwells on the long connexion between the Churches of England and Ireland, confirmed by the fifth article of the Union of the two countries, which united dwells on the long connexion between the Churches of England and Ireland, confirmed by the fifth article of the Union of the two countries, which united them into one Protestant Episcopal Church; he insist that now there is faith and charity of the Union of the two countries, which united faith is pledged to maintain that one church, as it is pledged to maintain that one church, as it is pledged to maintain that one church, as it is pledged to maintain that one church, as it is pledged to maintain that one church, as it is pledged to maintain that one church as the supplies of the charge with wholesome instruction, as their safeguard against all corruptions.

The Courx of Startona assembled at Stafford, on Tuesday, in the shirehalf, the charge of the charge with wholesome instruction, as their safeguard against all corruptions.

The Courx of Startona assembled a

neves that it will be inferred from the second paragraph that some penal measures are necessary in reference to the procest, chiefly because he became are necessary in reference to the process, chiefly because he became are necessary in reference to the processing of the Fope. He believes that these cannot be described as an infringement of civil and religious liberty, that these cannot be described as an infringement of civil and religious liberty, strictions to which they are not appresent libble.

Some of the Creater of the Diockes of Oxford, to the number of hirty-one, have declined to sign the protest proposed for their adoption by their signatures. They say the protest does not sufficiently take its stand on the assertion of those Scriptural truths in which the difference between the Church of Rome and the Protestiant Church exists; that it gives too much prominence to a point of secondary importance; while they desire mainly to protest against the Church of Rome as tyrannical and idulatrous: and they doubt whether the "Uniformal Church"—a phrase of the protest—if it include the Church of "Uniformal Church"—by prase of the protest—if it include the Church of "Uniformal Church"—by prase of the protest was not to convey Scriptural instruction, that the act of the Pope was schismatic, and that the protest was directed against the eshimatic act, and not against the deep corruptions of Rome. After going through all the objections, he concludes that they had no sufficient grounds for not joining their Bishop and their brethren against the common enemy; and he blames their conduct, as tending to divide those who ought to be united. An Aconescarar Mexitum of the Protestant, he was highly respectable, including Mr. Grogan, M.F., in the chair; the Earls of the Oxford Mr. Najer, Dr. Chulding Mr. Grogan, M.F., in the chair; the Earls of the Church against the common enemy; and the blames their conduct, as tending to divide those who ought to be united. An Aconescarar Mexitum of the Protestant and Churchy, was high at

Last week the neighbourhood of Carlisle was visited by a flood little less in extent than that of the 1st of January.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## MOVEMENTS FOR THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION

[ The impression that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have two or three millions surplus revenue this year, has set all the fiscally-burdened interests in agitation (as we noticed last week), to obtain relief from their respective imposts, and during the week just ended the movement has been urged forward with increased assiduity in the metropolis, meetings having been held in favour of the repeal of the Paper Duty and the taxes on knowledge generally, the Window Duty, and the Carriage Tax.

On the two former subless every available argument and suggestion have

with increased assiduity in the metropolis, meetings having been held in favour of the repeal of the Paper Duty and the taxes on knowledge generally, the Window Duty, and the Carriage Tax.

On the two former subjects every available argument and suggestion have been alread the property of the public, it is therefore unnecessary to the property of the public, it is therefore unnecessary to the property of the public, it is therefore unnecessary to the property of the public, it is therefore unnecessary to the property of the public, it is therefore unnecessary to the property of the public, it is therefore unnecessary to the property of the public of th

# INTERVIEW WITH THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHE-

QUEE ON THE PAPER DUTIES.

On Thursday morning, the depatation referred to above, of the paper manufacturers, &c. of the United Kingdom, proceeded to the official residence of the Canacilior of the Exchequer.

Amongst its members were Mesers. Charles Dickens, (Charles Knight, Bobert Chambers, &c.

Mr. O'compton (the paper manufacturer) introduced the deputation to the Chancellor, and, having explained their views, and read the resolutions of the

sincelor, and, having explained their views, and read the resolutions of the ceding day's meetings, he Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that he had a pleasant week before, if he was to receive all the deputations which were to wait upon him. Ir. Charles Dickens said he wished to make one remark for the repeal of the Per Duty, as that repeal would affect literary men. The repeal of the daty paper would enable the proprietors and publishers of useful works to give her remuneration, and secure a better class of writers than at present. He satisfied that if the duty were repealed, a higher class of cheap publications r, of the repeal of the Window-Tax than the Paper Duty, as he thought the dow Duty was more objectionable. Tr. Crompton said he had minety-five memorials to present to the Chanor of the Exchequer, signed by 11,949 persons, all of whom were intelligent sons.

5. Chancellor of the Exchequer sa., the deputation would not, of course, him to give them any information as to what was to be done by the ument. He had before him the prospect of a deputation from every class ons who paid taxes, all desiring to have the taxes removed.

CHANCERY REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of this asso-ciation took place on Thursday, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, City; the Right Hon. Lord Erstine in the Objects of the association, a series of tressed the meeting at money adopted, for the purpose of carrying into effect resolutions were unable of the objects of the chairman, the meeting

reed to.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the anniversary meeting of this ciety, held on Monday evening, the president, G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., delivered addrares on the state and prospects of the society, and cummerated the ento-logical publications that had appeared during the past year. A ballot then election of officers, when Messrs. Shepherd, Smith, Stevens, if Wilkinson were elected into the council, in the room of Messrs. Spenes, exphense, Parry, and Dewrigues; and Mr. Westwood was elected president, Mr. urrill was re-elected treasurer, and Messrs. Douglas and Stainton were re-

arrell was re-elected treasurer, and aleases. Douglas and Stanton were receted secretaries. Cryll Emgineers.—At the meeting of this Society
Interface (William Cubitt, Esq., president, in the chair), the discussion on
r. Digby Wyarf's paper, "On the Construction of the Building for the Exbiltion of the Works of Industry of all Nations, in 1851," was reneved, and
as continued throughout the meeting. The meeting was adjourned until
useday, February 4th, when the monthly ballot for members was amounced to
ke place, and the following paper to be read.—"An Inquiry into the nature of
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0 6s. 5d.

The annual meeting of the subscribers anday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Alderman and that since the last general meeting,

REDUCTION OF COUNTY RATES EXPENDITURE.—On Tuesday

ARTURE OF DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN FOR NEW ZEALAND, uesday, the managers of the Female Emigration Fund (4, St. Martin's-rafalgar-square) were enabled to dispatch another (the eighth) detach-

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—During the week ending Saturday last, the riths in the metropolitan districts amounted to—Males, 764; formales, 759; ital, 1523. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845–30 is 1832.

# EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

understood, he moved by Lord Effingham, and seconded by Lord Overstone. Lord Langdale, it is understood, will retire from the Rolls almost mediately, and will be succeeded by Sir John Romilly.

The prospects of Mr. Loch, the Liberal candidate for the Falkirk unglas, continue to improve. Sir Charles Kapier, whose name was mentioned, convinced of the better claims and chances of Mr. Loch and will not offer. The Marchionese of Hasting a was expected at her seat, liftord, near ymington, this week. The profound respect and sorrow for the Marchionese and the affliction she has suisationed in the loss of her son, the youthful Marquis and the affliction she has suisationed in the loss of her son, the youthful Marquis Hastings, were manifested in Lymington the whole of last week, by all the labilitants partially closing their slope.

ed in Lymington the whole of last week, by all the the great of the table to the table tabl

Bre was extinguished by the courage of one of the workmen, not, however, till considerable damage had been done to plant and stock, which will occasion at least three weeks stoppage of works.

The late Field-Marshal Grosvenor used to take pleasure in relating that he commanded the guard at the Bank during the dreadful scenes which took place at the not-popery rots in London in 1740—now 71 years ago.

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The second Christopher of the Steepend Christopher ago.

The second Christopher of the Theodor of Parliament, a bill will be inroduced by a distinguished statesman, the effect of which will be to assimilate the two churches, and to free the Scottiah Episcopalian clergy from the disabilities under which they have hitherto been placed. By the present law they are prevented from holding any benefice in England, and may only officiate twice consecutively in any English dicesse.

The agritation for the total and unconditional repeal of the window tax is sustained with unabating vigour in the warlous parishes of the metropolis. During the week meetings for the purpose have been held in St. Andrew's, Holom, and St. George the Marry, St. Pancra, and other localities.

The beautiful seat at Dawhish, called Sea Grove, late the residence of the Rev. P. Beadon, has been purchased by General Prucott, of Broadelist.

The property of Charlton and Kinnaber, near Montrose, was purformly and the propers of Charlton and Kinnaber, near Montrose, was purformly and the second of the St. 2000.

Notwithstanding the great exertions made by the police, the three of the second of the sec

Notwithstanding the great exertions made by the morning of this day prisoners who escaped over the wall of Carlinic Good on the morning of this day fortight (Saturday), are still at large, and there now seems little chance of their recapture.

King's College Hospital has had its funds increased by a legacy of £500, under the will of the lato Thomas Anado Hewson, Esq. As all legacles are funded for the benefit of the hospital, this will make but a small addition to the annual income, which just now, from the increasing number of applicants, requires all the assistance which the benevolent can give.

The officers of the defunct Palace Court have just received intimation that the Lords of the Treasury have granted them annulities for life, varying from £40 to £60 a year.

It has been arranged that the new steam line of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, between Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, shall commence about the list of May.

Lord Ebrington is about to retire from the secretaryship of the Poor-Law Bard, and will be succeeded by Mr. R. W. Grey, as Farliamentary Secretary. Mr. Nichols also retires on account of ill-health, and will be succeeded by Branch and the supplementary of the Poor-Law Inspector for several years.

Mr. Alderman Gibbs has resigned his aldermanic gown; litigation with the parochial authorities of 8t. Stephen's, Walbrook, and private affairs, are said to be the causes which led to the step he has taken.

A railway accident happened in Westhalia last week, just as the express train from Berlin had reached Giterslohe, at a spot where some repairs and to be the causes which led to the step he has taken, when the content of the content of the other passengers, however, were much injured.

Sendan S. Bell, of the Chancery bar, is appointed to the Anadex, succeeds.

who was in the train, escaped unburt; several of the other passengers, however, were much injured.

Mr. Sydney S. Bell, of the Chancery bar, is appointed to the vacaney on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Bell will be the second judge; Mr. Masgrove, the present second judge, succeeding to Mr. Manness as first Painse Judge of the Court.

A steam—boat proprietor upon the Mersey has been convicted in the Court.

A steam—boat proprietor upon the Mersey has been convicted in the court of the Mr. Manness as first part of the court of the court of the sufficiency of the condition of the hull and machinery, and received a certificate thereof. The presecution was instituted by the Customs.

The workmen who have received injuries during their employment at the Crystal Palace, Hyde Park, have been recently removed to St. George's Hospital for treatment; and the committee to the Great Exhibition have forwarded to the governors of that institution a domation of £100, accompanied with tickets of admission for all the medical officers and students of the establishment to view the procress of the Building in the Park.

It is composed of 8400 has been constructed by of the frame. These are all letter in so as to form various designs, without the aid of glue or any description of ement.

ey are genuine.

\*\*erier states that Lord Willoughby d'Eresby has, with

\*\*, hired, at his own expense, a house in London for the accom
of the tenants on his extensive estates as may wish to visit the

the Treasury have granted Mr. Catlin, the owner of can Indian collection, the privilege of retaining his collection in hout being subjected to the duties due on the several articles, of of time, in order to give him an opportunity of exhibiting it during the ensuing summer, at the expiration of which the col-



COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA AT ROME, SKETCHED FROM THE PIAZZA DI SPAGNA.

## COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA AT ROME.

COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA AT ROME.

HIS eleberated educational establishment is situated at the southern tremity of the Piazza di Spagna, in the centre of the most fashion-le quarter of Rome. It is a heavy structure, with nothing attractive its architectural details, and is disfigured by a range of shops which in along, or rather form a part of, its basement. There are two principal entrances—one in the Via di Propaganda, the her (represented in the Engraving) in the Piazza di Spagna; and over its latter the title of the College is inscribed in large characters, thus:—oldeylo de Propaganda Fide. The editine is the joint production of the restricted Bernini and Borrommi, and was begun about the year 1622, the Pontificate of Gregory XV., and was begun about the year 1622, the Pontificate of Gregory XV., and was completed in the succeeding ign of Urban VIII.

solvejo de Propagnata Pale. The cannot is the joint phraceson of the reinitects Bernini and Borromini, and was begun about the year 1622, a the Pontificate of Gregory XV., and was completed in the succeeding sign of Urban YIII.

The College of the Propagation of the Faith is the Grand Missionary. The College of the Propagation of the Missionary on is one of the most comprehensive that was ever devised in any age or country, for any purpose whatever. It was aptly compared by a witty renchman, the Abbé Raynal, to a sword, the handle of which remained is Rome, while the point reached everywhere. Its object is to educate indents of every country, complexion, and hanguage on the habitable lobe, for the service of the altar, in their own countries respectively, and for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith, by preaching and saching its dogmas and doctrines as missionaries angest their own nutrymen. In its classes are to be found, accordingly, Chinese, Hinson, Negroes, Abyesinians, natives of Pequ, of Siam, and other remote arts of Asia and Africa, inhabitants of the different countries of South merica, of the United States, and of Europe; and while these youths litimate a perfect knowledge of their own native tongues and their lomes, together with the Latin and the Italian—the languages of the Lass-room—their education comprises also the various branches of sarming which constitute the literary training of the Roman Catholic reschood, viz. the learned languages, logic, physical and moral science, latory, metaphysics, theology, and the Scriptures.

The occasion when the polyglot character of the College can be best

# DUST STORM IN THE PUNJAUB.

In the Punjaub, terrific storms of wind and dust frequently rage during the hot season. The instance here sketched by an obliging Correspond-

ent took place in the month of June, at Wuzurabad, where, although in the station the sky was perfectly clear, and the air quite calm and sultry, about 4 r.M. a streak like a thin cloud was observable to the cast, which, by degrees, became extended from N.E. to S.E. From this appearance, those who had before witnessed a severe dust storm in this part of the world, prophesied an extremely bad one before nightfall and their prophecy was verified to the full. In the course of half an hour the long light cloud had magnified itself into a huge column of dust, towering high into the heavens, and evidently rolling on at a terrific pace towards the cantonnents: the eastern end of these it speedily enveloped in impenetrable darkness, though, at the western end, the atmosphere remained as calm and undisturbed as before. In an instant, however, without any warning, the wind rose, and blew a perfect hurricane; the sun was obscured, and it became as dark as the blackest night, the dust penetrating every crevice in the doors, and filling the house with clouds of dust. The storm continued for about three hours, but the last hour and a half with decreased force.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Government of Rome has authorised excavations in the Via Appia, and in those parts of it especially which have not hitherto been expired. The result of these examinations has been the discovery of many Roman remains of great interest, amongst which may be mentioned slabs of stone bearing the following inscriptions:—

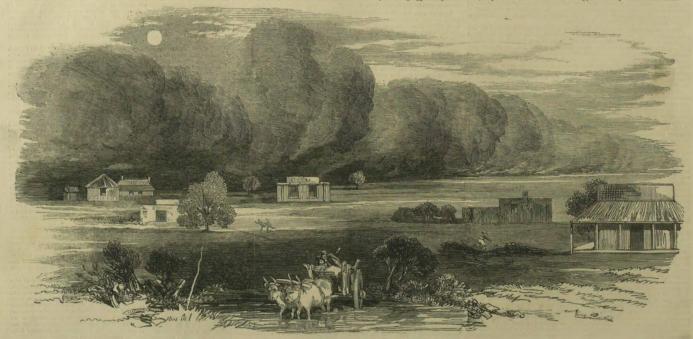
HOC CEPCAPHIYM AV-rid INACHI AVG LIB OPIONIS TABELL LARIORYM I. 1 FARTHMON. ET AVELILAE MAGANIAN. STIC.ET. AURELIAE REDOCTIVE ET LIR.B. LIBETABUS QUAB POCTERICO EGUNYM

Macgrillaett Consigl Dyllcissimae QVAE VILIT ANNIS XXVIII. M. YI

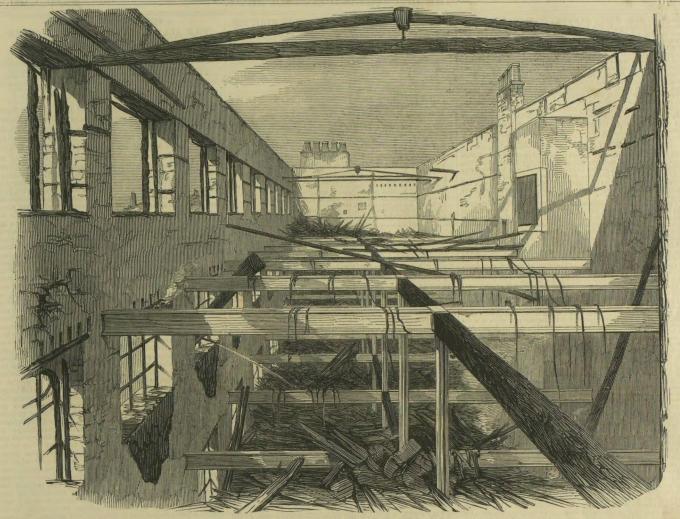
DYLCIS.

The most remarkable point in the second inscription is the fact, that not only the odd days but the odd hours of life are marked, a circumstance not yet met with in other inscriptions.

The Society of Friends have, it is said, agreed for the future to pay all tithes due to lay impropriators; to such imposts, when demanded by elegranent, they will offer the same strenuous opposition they have litherto done.



DUST-STORM IN THE PUNJAUB.



# EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.

EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

ON Monday morning the City was visited by a fire of very considerable magnitude. The seeme of the disaster was a large range of premises belonging to Mr. J. R. Boussled and Co., wholeasie clothers and exporters, situate at Nos. 126 and 127, Houndsditch, City. The business was one of the largest at the east end of London, upwards of 1500 hands being employed by the firm. The buildings in which the fire commenced had been erected not more than seven girls years, of the most substantial construction, and nearly 200 feet long; the lower floor being used as the manufactured goods depot, whilst that immediately above contained the made-up goods, which were ready for the home trade or for exportation. The floor above was the depository for the piece goods, and the one over that was occupied by the cutting-rooms. Some slight conception of the extent of each floor may be formed, when it is stated that every room

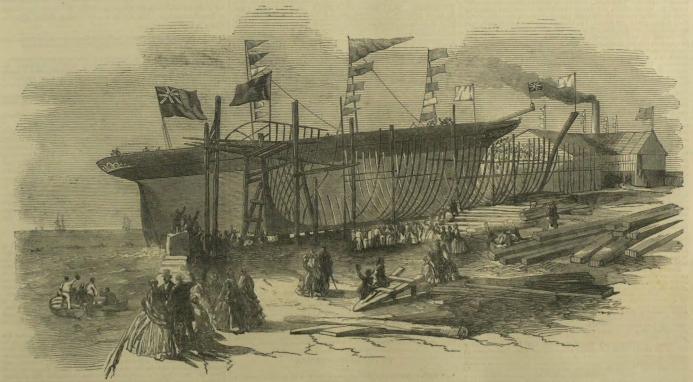
RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE IN HOUNDEDITCH, ON MONDAY

stretched the whole length of the building, and were only separated by
immense iron doors. Although the latter proved of some benefit in preventing the flames from travelling, they were almost as destructive, by
shutting out the firemen for a time from the exact scene of conflagration.

The principal damage may be described as follows—The large building beilind, front premises nearly burned out, consisting of cutting-rooms,
piece-rooms, made-up goods rooms, and general stock rooms. In one
compartment alone there were several thousand pieces of cloth, worth a
large sum, and in another were a great assortment of articles for the
sprin season, the whole of which have either been destroyed or seriously
injured by fire. Fortunately, the front house has escaped, and some
thousand pounds worth of goods have received but trifling injury at the
extremity of the premises. The total loss, however, will amount to
many thousand pounds. The firm was hasured, for the building, in the
Sum Fire-office; and the stock in trade and fixtures were insured in the
Phemix, Imperial, and Union Fire-offices.

With respect to the origin of the fire, not the alightest idea can be formed by the firm. In the construction of the buildings every precaution was adopted to secure them from the ravages of fire, by substituting iron girders for the ordinary timber beams, yet the destruction is apparently as great as if they had been built in the usual manner. On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, the premises were closed in the regular course of business, and Mr. Bousfield, as was his practice, went over the establishment with one of his clerks and saw that all was safe. The doors were locked, and the warehouses remained closed the whole of Sunday. The first intination of the property being on fire was given shortly after five o'clock on Monday morning, by some parties who resided in one of the houses in a gateway, on the south side of the warehouses, leading to the Jews' Infant School.

During the progress of the conflagration, Hoffmeyer, one of the London Brigade, belonging to Waterloo-road station, received such serious injuries as will in all probability cost the poor fellow his life. He was



LAUNCH OF THE "MARION MACINTER," AND PART OF THE SHIP "IRON FRAME," AT MESSES JORDAN AND GETLEY'S BUILDING-YARD, LIVERPOOL,

TO EXHIBITORS in the GREAT EXHIBITION

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

Sunday | Monday | Tuenday | Wednesday | Thurnday | Friday | Saturday | Manday | Tuenday | Tuenday | Friday | Saturday | Manday | Friday | Saturday | Friday | Frida

POYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—MONDAY, Feb. 3rd, HENRY 19. (Part I.) and the Pantomine. On Tuesday, Feb tith,
mand), and the Fantomine of a LOVER (as acted at Window Castle by Royal Command), and the Fantomine of Pantomine. On LIKE It (as acted at
Window Castle by Royal Command), and the Pantomine. On
TWELFTH NOBIT, and the Pantomine of Friday, Feb. 7th, HENRY IV. \*12stl.) as
the Pentomine. On Saturday, \*Pob. 8th, THE FRIMPLAM, and the Pantomine.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY—sis CONDAT, Permity Rel, and during the week will be presented the Grand Historical Spectar of ARSINIW Mrs. He followed by the invested Wonder of the All of the followed by the invested Wonder of the All of the Missini Mrs. He followed by the invested Wonder of the All of the Missini Mrs. He followed by the invested Wonder of the All of the Mrs. Together with Batty of the age of the Mrs. Together with Batty.

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS will Perform on their SAX HORNS at the following places, vis...-Xrd, Branhem (sh. Perform). Ferform on their SAX HORNS at the following places, vis...-Xrd, Branhem (sh. Perford). Ferford, 18, Perford on the Sax Horns and Control, with case complete, 27 %. Drawings and explanations of all lustruments sent, on the consolid of two potential stemps, to HERNY DISTRIP, Sex Horn Manualcuture, 31, Cranbournessing of two potential stemps, to HERNY DISTRIP, Sex Horn Manualcuture, 31, Cranbournessing of two potential stemps, to HERNY DISTRIP, Sex Horn Manualcuture, 31, Cranbournessing of two potential stemps, to HERNY DISTRIP, Sex Horn Manualcuture, 31, Cranbournessing of two potential stemps, to HERNY DISTRIP, Sex Horn Manualcuture, 31, Cranbournessing of two potential stemps, and the sex Horn Manualcuture, 31, Cranbournessing of two potential stemps, and the sex Horn Manualcuture, 31, Cranbournessing of the sex Horn Manualcuture, 31, Cranbournessin

M. R. WILLY'S CLASSICAL CONCERTS.—Mr. WILLY
respectfully informs his Friends and the Subscribers to his CLASSICAL CONCERTS
that, in consequence of his engagements in Scotland, they are POSTPONED until the return to

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN
PARRY will give his "NOTES." VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY
NEXT, at MANCHESTER; Tuesday, Rochdale; Thursday, Sheffield; Friday, Doncaster; and

M.R. GEORGE BUCKLAND will deliver LECTURES on MUSIC as the LITERARY INSTITUTIONS in the following Towns:—Devenport, on the 4th and 11th; Plymouth, 10th and 12th; Petensure, 14th and 21th; Falmouth, 17th; Truro, 3th and 28th; Cramborue, 16th; and Redcituh, 24th; February.

American Bertines and Modern British ART, at the Gallery of the Did Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 5, Pail-mail East, is NOW OPER, Bully, from 16 in the morning till dusk.—Admission, is. Catalogues, 64.

SAMUEL SEFFECT, Secretary.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES

NEW DIORAMA.—GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION,

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851

PUBLIC attention continues to be attracted in no ordinary degree to the progress of the great dispute between the French Executive and Legislative powers. Fate, or, more properly speaking, the "conduct" which we are told is fate, has as usual befriended the President of the Republic, and he has put the Assembly at a disability of the Republic and he has put the Assembly at a disability of the Republic and the statistics of the Republic and t and Legislative powers. Fate, or, more properly speaking, the "conduct" which we are told is fate, has as usual befriended the President of the Republic, and he has put the Assembly at a disadvantage, and gained a striking advantage for himself, by renouncing for the present the hopeless task of forming a Ministry either from the majority of the Monarchical and Red Republican factions, or the minority of the more moderate and sensible politicians. By the letter, if not by the spirit of the Constitution, he is not precluded from appointing an extra-parliamentary administration, and he has skilfully and opportunely availed himself of the power to name a Ministry of which not a single member has a seat in the Assembly. The new Ministers are men who are little known; but every inquiry made into their antecedents proves them to be in possession of respectable talents for business, and of unblemished reputation. Public opinion out of the Assembly has already pronounced itself strongly in their favour; and their appearance in the legislative arena, where the Constitution gives them the privilege of speech, without that of voting, has confirmed, even within the walls of the Assembly, the good opinion of the public without. M. Thiers, and the politicians who follow his dangerous counsel, have been fairly outgeneralled; and they have shown their sense of their defeat, no less than some lingering remnant of prudence, by quietly allowing the new Ministry to enter upon its functions, without embarrassing it by any adverse votes. If the Ministry should continue to do the work required of it to the satisfaction of the country, the President may feel himself justified in working with it in a more permanent manner than originally intended. But, however that may be, the Assembly has placed itself so completely in the wrong throughout thewhole progress of the dispute, that its future powers of obstruction have been reduced to a minimum; and the real struggle between the factions has been adjourned to that duly-appointed time when

The following is the form of a petition to the House of Commons against the Excise Duties on Paper, which we recommend to those who take an interest in the question, whether as one of Free-Trade or Free Knowledge. The subject has the highest claims upon the House in both respects :—

hisobnotious Duty.

It is all very well for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give himself the airs of injured innocence, as he did on Thursday, when an influential deputation upon this subject solicited his attention, and to talk of the "pleasant prospect" before him of receiving so many deputations, and complaining of the grievance of unfair taxation; but it is his business, not only to consider the various claims, but to bring to the subject both zeal and intelligence, that he may relieve industry without diminishing the national resources. It will not do in these times for a public servant to talk in this cavalier manner. The country is bound to protest against impolitic taxation; and, if a man in the position of Sir Charles Wood carnot submit to the "annoyance" of receiving information, the sooner he quits his post the better for the public interest.

# COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will arrive at migham Palace from Windsor Castle on Monday next. The Court will windsor immediately after inuncheon, in order to enable her Majesty to pretune Privy Council to be held the same attenuor at Sunning of Parliament or read and finally determined upon. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort turn to Windsor Castle on Tuesday afternoon, immediately after the conor of the ceremony of opening the session of Parliament.

understood that the Court will come to town for the season on Tuesday, 11.

Majesty and the Prince Consort have dispensed the Royal hospitality the past week to a distinguished circle of visitors; among whom may be noned his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Frunnow, his ency the Belgian Minister, the Duchess of Sotherland and Lady Caroline no flower, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchiness of stor, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicks, the Earl and Countess of and Lady Charlotte Ellich, Lord John Russell, Lord Sepunour, Lord and Lady Language and the Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchines and Countess of Marchiness of Marchines and Countess of Marchiness of Marchines and Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchines and Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchiness of Marchines and Marchiness of Ma

Viscountess Joselyn has relieved the Viscountess Canning in her duty 7-in-Waiting on the Queen.

The Viscountess Jocelyn has relieved the Viscountess Canning in her duty as Ledy-in-Waiting on the Queen.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelltz, with Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Strelltz, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, left Kew, on Saturday morning, for Brussels, Hanover, and Berlin.

We are happy to be enabled to announce that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Glinester has recovered from her recent severe indisposition.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, and the Duke and Duchess of Sedford have joined the circle visiting the Duche of Ruthand, at Selvoir Castle, where a brillant series of hospitalities have been dispersed during the past month.

Lord and Ladysels of the Adolphus the Homes of the Castle, where a brillant series of hospitalities of Baronov, the Russian Minister, and the Baroness de Brunnow; Count Schimmelpenninck, the Netherlands Minister, and Mille. Schimmelpenninck, Senor Isharits, the Spanish Minister, the Marquis A'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister; the Attorney-General and Lady Romilly; Mr. Arthur Russell, and Mr. George Russell.

Lord and Lady Stanley and the Hon. Miss Stanley have arrived in St. James's square from Knowsley Hall. His Lordship will entertain about thirty nohiemen and gentlemen members of the Opposition, on Monday week.

The remains on the opening of the seedshyde Church, preparatory to removal to the family valid in England.

FESTIVITIES AT WYNYARD PARK.—The local newspapers furnish was with extended reports of the princely hospitalities dispensed during the past fortnight by the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, at Wynyard Park.

Private Theartnoates at Froonal.—Private Theartnoates of the princely hospitalities dispensed during the past fortnight by the Marquis and M

# NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Despatches have been received at the Admirally, from Captain Kellett, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Herald, dated at sea, the 14th of October, 1850, on his return from Behring's Straits. The Herald had communicated with her Majesty's ship Polere, on the 10th of July, at Chamisso Island, where the Ploser had passed the preceding winter. The two ships proceeded to the northward until they sighted the pack ice, when the Herald returned to Cape Lisburne, in queet of Captain Collinson expedition, and on the 31st fell in with her Herald returned to Cape Lisburne, and sandwich Hand and cast a surprising about of cruising off Cape Lisburne, and again which had made a surprising about of cruising off Cape Lisburne, and again which the commander Moore on the 18th of August, on her return from Point the several inlets as far as that point from ley Cape, without gaining any intelligence of the missing expedition. Commander Moore and his boat's crew had suffered severely from exposure to cold. Captain Kellett, having fully victualled the Ploser, ordered her to winter in Gramtley Harbour (her former anchorage at Chamisso Island not being considered asley), and then returned to the southward on his way to England. Dispatches have also been received from Captain Collinson, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Enterprise, and Commander McIurc, of her Majesty's ship Enterprise, and C

A SUNYEYS,—The Speedwell, surveying vessel, Master Edward er, left Woolwich, on Tuesday, to resume her surveying duties on the Scotiand. After she arrives at her surveying station she will only have it kept upon her, it being left to her commander to employ the number require to assist in the requisite duties selected in the locality, and paid ate of 21s, per week; and that plan is ordered to be adopted, when pos-all the home surveying stations. The new arrangement is expected force economical than the plan previously adopted, as there were many and sometimes months, when the overable weather. The men hired for a manufactive state, owing to an expect the property of the common committee of the new system will only be paid for the days they are completed.

reads, and sometice state, owing to unfavourable weather. The men hired for main in an inactive state, owing to unfavourable weather. The men hired for the days they are enably amployed.

The MERCHANT SKAMEN'S FUND.—The trustees of Dartmouth was insued a circular to all the receivers of the dues not to grant any relief to hipwrecked scame unless sick, maimed, or hurt, as the present state of the unds is only equal to relieve the decreptd, worn-out, and sick scamen, and the didows and children of those who have a legal claim, agreeably to the 2nd sec. th and 5th Will. 4, c. 52. The ports of Whitby and Sunderland also refuse the analysis of the sec. The ports of Whitby and Sunderland also refuse ally have determined to reduce the number of earlies of cadets in the naval and have been considered that the Administry of the year 18th for any years, be again crowded with old mates.

MILIPLAY SCHOOLMARTERS FOR DEPOYS.—The following circular, state Horse Guards, 14th of January, has lately been issued by the Adjutant-choolmaster has been appointed is ordered to embark for foreign service, care must be taken to select the best qualified pupil who has been attending the grimental school for the purpose of acting as schoolmaster to which a trained chool master has been appointed is ordered to embark for foreign service, care must be taken to select the best qualified pupil who has been attending the grimental school for the was for the provision of the prescribed books and materials expected for the use of the school MILIPLAY ACENTS.—A circular from the exercistry at War for the provision of the prescribed books and materials entired for the use of the school MILIPLAY ACENTS.—A circular from the exercistry at War for the provision of Santary, has just been forwarded to enter the sum of the school MILIPLAY ACENTS.—A circular from the exercistry at War for the provision of the prescribed books and materials common for the disembodied militia regiments are to be discontinued.

The HONG-Kong CoMMAND.—Major-General Jervois, K.

he vacancies.

FICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Various reports are
on as to this appointment, but we are enabled to state that it is not
whether a successor to the late Sir J. W. Gordon will be appointed

NAVAL MEDALS.—The following notice has been issued from the Mirally:—"Three years and seven months have now elapsed since notice as first issued, by command of her Majesty, in the Gazette of 1st June, 1847, quiring all persons to make application who should consider themselves qualed to receive a medal for their services during the late wars, as therein speed. Although above 17,000 officers, seamen, and marines, and soldiers viring as marines, have, after investigation, been declared qualitied, it is supposed that some claims may be still outstanding. My Lords the Commissioners

# TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

Some six months have elapsed since the last column of "Talk" was presented to our readers. The season of 1850 was then upon the wing. The last musical echoes of the year were dying away in opera and concert-room—fashionable shops were falling into a graceful neglige—the dull reign of brown holland was asserting itself in drawingroom and boundoir—the usual social languor which marks the close of a season was inspiring the wonted temporary distasts for crowded salons, and disgust for the hot white paving-stones of Pall Mall; by consequence, the light of any autumnal morning shone upon heavy trains bound Scotlandward, and the crowded decks of France and Belgium paddling steamers—in a word, to use a delightful piece of hyperbole which I once heard employed, "London was emptying, and the world was filling." The dreary time of wintry dullness, of moral and social as well as of physical fog, succeeded; the annually recurring epoch when the buzz of the social world of London sinks the lowest; when the thousand rumours and legions of on dist, and the multitudinous chit-chat, those myriads of mental and quizzical dragon-flies, which go darting, and glancing, and sparkling through the summer atmosphere of our minds, ile torpid and nipped by the unkindly influence of the dull times when physical London indeed continues to move and breathe, to eat and drink and sleep, but when mental London takes its rest for the ensuing campaign—lies fallow, in fact, to bear the better and the richer crop of schemes and whims—projects literary, artistic, social, and political—which will glance and rustle in the coming summer breezs. And now then we are beginning to leap into life again. The dragon-flies are rousing from their cells and polising their wings, the buds and shoots of the forthcoming mental harvest are peeping above the soil, and all the world is agreed upon it, that the crop will be the most lux-uriant which has ever sprung in England. The season of 1851 will indeed be a

be founded upon no more substantial data than the individual opinions of their upholders, the calculations in question are, to say the least of them, something gosamery. The more moderate school of calculators content themselves with doubling the ordinary population of London. More sanguine spirite seitmate that the Continental influx alone will be sufficient for that end, and that we shall have a bearded foreigner for every smooth-chinned Cookney. Provincial Britain, again, is anticipated as likely to send up nearly three times the amount of the foreign quota; so that the school of calculators in question deluge us with an flundation of something like seven millions of hungry men, women, and children, all intent upon the sights and sounds, the dwellers in the great capital. Doctors, as before and as usual, disagree. A 25 note is estimated, in some quarters, as likely to be the average figure disbursed by each sight-seer. People with grander notions, and possibly with better-filled purses, socut the humble filmsy, and magnanimously insist that each visitor must at least spend double. Here, of course, you will find acan visitor must at least spend double. Here, of course, you will find each visitor must at least spend double. Here, of course, you will and each visitor must all estimate of expenditure; but the general result seems to be, that what the reverse process taking place; anon, a medium breed of estimators is produced, by crossing the great estimate of influx with the small estimate of expenditure; but the general result seems to be, that what the weight of authority we possess in favour of estimating the amount likely to be rained upon gaping London next season as something ranging from fifteen to twenty millions of sterling pounds. How much was made, or imagined to be made, in the railway year, I know not. But, in the vast was the vertical sprokets. So will it not be with the Exhibition coin. Genuine metal that—ringing to the ear, giltering to the eye, temptingly palpable to the finger-ends. Yankee eag

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The task of constructing the vast edifice, in Hyde Park is nearly perfected: it has been publicly amonunced that the interior will, by next week, be ready for the reception of goods, and, consequently, the principal work now to be performed lies in the arrangement of the tables, counters, stands, shelves, &c., with the interesting and marvellous objects which will be stored upon them; in the execution of the light and gay decoration adopted by Mr. Owen Jones, both inside and outside; in the adjustment of the machinery, and in the adaptation of the miles of calico blinds, which are to ward off the heat of the sun. The glazing of the transespt being completed, advance has been made with the painting of the ribs and purlins inside. The general effect is cortainly novel and pleasing; it has specimen of the gallery, at the entrance of the transespt (painted as it is to remain), is also agreeable. The tone of the blue should, it appears to us, be brighter where it is seen, as in the girders, relieved only by white. The aspect is very cheerful, but the yellow on the columns is rather gaudy and starving. That portion of the transept window (south) painted outside (contary to the original intention of keeping it a plain stone-colour) blue and white, appears to be generally approved of, though, as the Times judiciously observer, what with the flags, and the calico shade, and the decorations, these "usual attributes of a fair must be skiffully handled, or the Crystal Palace may degenerate into a huge vulgarity."

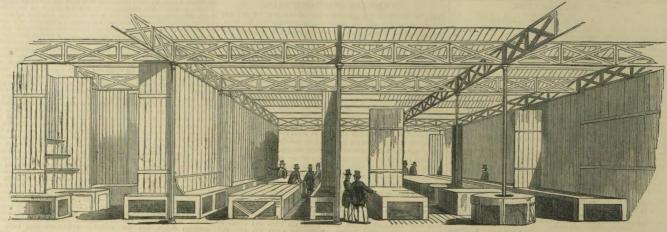
From the communicated arrangements of the Executive Committee, an intend-

generate into a huge vulgarity."

From the communicated arrangements of the Executive Committee, an intending visitor is now enabled to gather a pretty clear notion of the adjustment of the interior of the Falace of Glass to the magnificent purposes of the Exhibition. Let him suppose himself to be entering by the central entrance at the eastern extremity, viz. that immediately adjoining the Knightsbridge Barracks, on his right hand lies the north, on his left hand is the south. He will first find himself in the midst of specimens the produce and handlerate of the United States; approximating these are contributions from Russis, also placed on both sides, north and south, of the central avenue. On the south side, next to those of Russis,

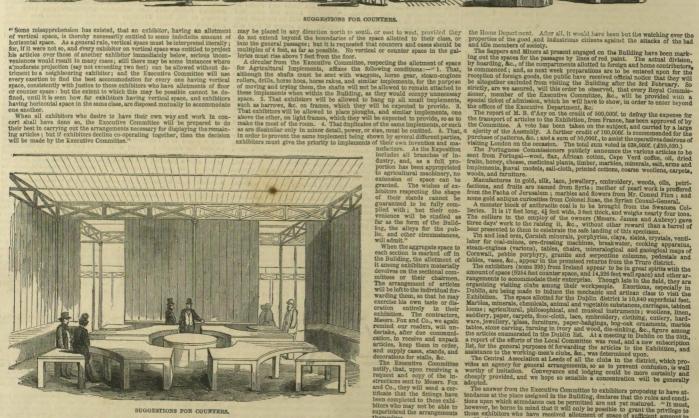


EXAMPLES IN WHICH COUNTERS, CASES, ETC., MAY BE ARRANGED IN THE GALLERIES.



a nother.

en all exhibitors who desire to have their own way and work in conshall have done so, the Executive Committee will be prepared to do best in carrying out the arrangements necessary for displaying the remainticles; but if exhibitors decline co-operating together, then the decision he made by the Executive Committee."

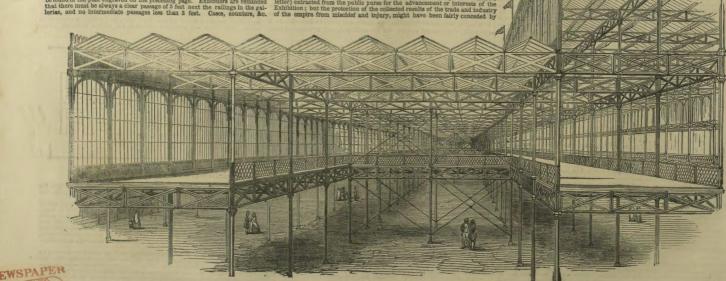


SUGGESTIONS FOR COUNTERS.

They have also announced, respecting the fittings-up of the space, that the oundaries of each class of goods have been fixed, and counters, &c. of one same that the class must not extend into the lumits of the adjacent classes, of the space, that it does not not extend into the lumits of the adjacent classes, and counters, &c. of one ginto the great central passage must not be built up higher than four feeds tunnit: they may be raised in steps from the ground. Every passage leading at of the great central passage to the north or south must be eight feet wide, and in the centre of the twenty-four feet space between the columns. No communication from east to west between passages without special leave in writing, assages taken out of exhibiting space by exhibitors must be, so the ground, to test than five feet wide; and in the gailery, not less than three feet. Counters also we gallery may be built up to nincteen feet, if required. Vertical wall or artition space must not project into the great central passage.

Specimens of the arrangements proposed for counters, shelves, and vercal space, on the ground-floor, are presented in our present week's Illustra-

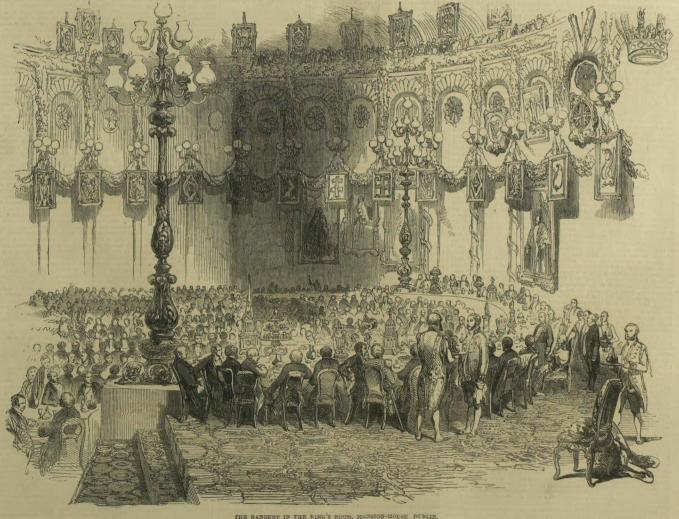
es in which couniers, cases, &c. may be arranged in the galleries are to the plan engraved on the preceding page. Exhibitors are reminded must be always a clear passage of 5 feet mext the railings in the gal-d no intermediate passages less than 3 feet. Cases, counters, &c.



GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SECTIONAL VIEW OF GALLERIES



THE OAK DINING-ROOM.—THE EARL OF CLARENDON AND THE LORD MAYOR OF DUILLIN.



THE BANQUET IN THE KING'S ROOM, MANSION-HOUSE DUBLIN,

# INAUGURATION BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR | those feelings of security and confidence which the proper exercise of its fur

INAUGURATION BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR

INAUGURATION BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR

The grand festival given by the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, in
honour of his inauguration, toke place on Tuesday week. The old
Mansion-house has been under repair since the accession of the present
chief magistrate; and although the exterior could not be completed,
the splendid oak panelling of the modern and drawingrooms was accomplished.
The splendid oak panelling of the modern and the present of the following of the promote has been restored in magnificent style, and in the truest taste. The vestibule was
decorated for the occasion with laurel interpersed with wreaths of artificial flowers, surrounding swords, maskets, and bayonets, grouped starstored in magnificent style, and in the truest taste. The vestibule was
decorated for the occasion with laurel interpersed with wreaths of artificial flowers, surrounding swords, maskets, and bayonets, grouped startice of the Banquet-room was fixed a figura in complet the cartaince leading
to the Banquet-room was fixed a figura in complete the cartaince leading
to the Banquet-room was fixed a figura in complete the cartaines of the starting sheadour. The walls were painted in new and tasteful designs, and the panels were covered with hatchments, displaying the
armoral bearings of the Irish hobility. Forning the principal entrance,
and immediately over the chairman's seat, was a large crown, with the
initials "V. I." In gas jet. The entire front of the gallery was emhabitation of the seath of the complete of the seather of the complete of the comp

is found insufficient for the completion of great national objects, such as the comprehensive system of land improvement, and, above all, of railway communication, then I think the assistance of Government is justly asked for; and I rejoice to think that it has been freely given. ("Hear" and cheers, For myself, Individually, permit me only to add, that, knowing, as I do, how boundless are can with truth asy, that, whether in gendlen, as I do, in its fature desirity, I can with truth asy, that, whether the gendlen, as I do, in its fature desirity, I the series of the ser

mow are. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk amid enthusiastic applause. The Lord Mayor responded; and then proposed "The Health of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin," a prelate who (he observed) had been for years residing amongst them, and who was remarkable for his munificent and bountiful charity.

This toast having been most warmly received, Archbishop Whately rose, amidst loud cheers, and responded to the toast.

The Lord Mayor then rose, and proposed "The Health of his Grace Archbishop Murray." The Very Rev. Dean Meyler, V.G., returned thanks, in the Archbishop's absence.

The other toasts were "The Attorney-General and the Irish Bar," "The Duke of Leinster," "Sir William Somerville," &c. At a quarter-past twelve, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant withdrew, and the company separated immediately afterwards.

## IRELAND.

# ABOLITION OF THE VICEROYALTY.

country (Ireland), and which has already been so destructive to her circular room in which the meeting was held was crowded in every to a true representation of the rank, station, professions, trades, from various pry besides a minher of adherents to the object of from various pry besides a minher of adherents to the object of from various pry besides a minher of adherents to the object of from various pry besides and the property of the property of part in the proceedings, were the Marquis of Westmeasth, the Earl Earl of Mayo, Lord Talbot de Malahide, James H. Hamilton, M.P., et al. (1998), and the property of the property of the Larl of Mayo, Lord Talbot de Malahide, James H. Hamilton, M.P., iff of the city of Dublin, the High Sheriff of the country of Wick-Thiteside, Q.C., and a long list besides of the Aldermen and other is converted, together with a number of the leading men of the loc Corporation, together with a number of the leading men of the local property of the country, to at the collection of the conduct, a few years ago, of the country, to community with gauga of the most notorions offenders of all descrip-tables of the property, the variety of signatures of the highest re-tached to the very, the vast array of signatures of the highest re-tached to the very, the vast array of signatures of the highest re-tached to the very, the vast array of signatures of the highest re-

the country.

Vicercy of Ireland might be made highly consequences of the country.

In the resolution, said that he attributed to absenteeism by of Ireland. He believed, however, that better times a country, and he though it would be a great advantation of the country of the country of the relation of the country of the

is intended mischief, conded this resolution in a very able address, conded this resolution in a very able address, se office of Lord-Lieutenant was a concession rain school of politicians in Parliament, rd resolution, declaring the centralization prin-constitutional freedom, and declared his opinion law and all other public institutions in Ireland

y.

Lord Talbot de Malahide and Mr. Whiteside,
great length, denouncing, with powerful ef, and the ruinous consequences that it must
e further carried out than it had been already,
he abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenam.

ental tigen treatm and expressed his conviction that the automatical and expressed his conviction that the automatical and expressed his conviction that the automatical and the country, establishment in the country, establishment in the country.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr. Henry Grattan, Col. Dunne, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr. Henry Grattan, Col. Dunne, Mr. Grogan, and several others, also addressed the meeting in support of the resulting a were not over till a late hour of the evening.

DEPORTATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN TO BERMUDA.—OF INVESTIGATION.—ON Wednesday an official investigation was openen Richard Hail, Eaq, the Metropolitan Poor-law Inspector, into the circumstatendant on the recent deportation of pauper children from the pariel Pancras to Bermuda. The inquiry took place in the new verty rooms as the workhouse, and nearly every member of the board of guardians was 10 Mr. Donald Fraser, the serior churchware have been considered in the contraction of the contr nt none who did no-tors had erred, it had been closed the inquiry. d on Saturday last. One

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.-THE FRANCHISE.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—THE FRANCHISE.

On Monday evening, the annual meeting of the members and friends of the Bradford Freehold Land Society took place in the Temperance Hall in that town, at which Mr. Codden, M.P., and Colonel Thompson, M.P., were present, when the former took occasion to enlarge upon the necessity and successful means of affecting a thorough electoral reform.

The chair was taken by Mr. Titus Salt, a leading merchant of Bradford, and the hall was densely crowded. The report was taken be odely to operations was read by Mr. German, the secretary, from which it appeared that within two years 600 members had been enrolled, and that three "estates" had been purchased for allotment amongst the members.

The meeting having been addressed by the chairman, Mr. Brooksbank, Mr. J. V. Godwin, and Mr. T. Mensforth.

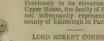
The meeting naving peen addressed by the chairman, Mr. Brooksbank, Mr. J. V. Godwin, and Mr. T. Menforth.

Mr. Cobden was called upon amidst great applauss; and after speaking at some length upon the objects of Freehold Land Societies, and pointing out their advantages in a moral and social point of view, he concluded that portion of his address with a short reference to their main political purpose:

"But," said the hon, gentleman, "I do not disguise from you that one of my object—and the principal object—I have in view in urging this movement fortune to the body of the people may have a larger share and influence in the proposed to the body of the people may have a larger share and influence in the concilis of the hosting of the people of the people of the state of the state of the people of the result of their own self-interest. The world say will be label to be influence in the councils of the nation that so well be the people of the pe

# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.







# LORD BURGHERSH.



# CHESS.

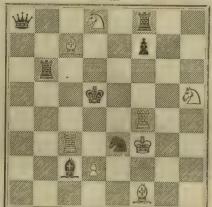
# TO CORRESPONDENTS

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 365.									
1. R to K B sq 2. B to K B 6th (dis.	P to Q R 5th, or (a)	check) P takes R 3. R takes P, and mates next move.							
WHITE, (a) I. 2. B takes KBP (double check) 3. B to K Kt 5th	ELACK.  K to K 4th, or *  K to B 3d	WHITK. (double check)  4. B to K B 6th (double ch, and mate.)							
* 1. 2. R takes P	BLACK, P takes R . B takes R (If P to K Kt 3d, White plays	WHITE, BLACK. B to K B 8th) 3. B takes B, and mates next move.							

PROBLEM No. 366.

In this position, mate may be given in one moveless than the author stipulated, by playing Kt to K 3d as the first step.

# PROBLEM No. 367.



WHITE,
White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The subjoined are two of the games in the late contest between Mr. Cochrame and Morkschungs Bonnersee.

	(117 cy ann	· Opening.)	
WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.
I. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	15. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to her B 2d (
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q Kt 3d (a)	16. K B takes Q P	P takes B
3. P to Q 4th	Q B to Q Kt 2d	17. R to K so (ch)	K to B ag
4. K B to Q 3d	P to K Kt 3d	18. Qtoher Kt 4th (ch	K to Kt 2d
5. Castles	K B to K Kt 2d	19. Q to Q 4th (ch)	P to K B 3d
6. P to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3d	20, R to K 6th	R to K B sq
7. B to K 4th	Q R to Q Kt so	21. B to K B 4th	Q to Q B su
8. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th	22. Q takes Q P	R to Q sq
9. P takes P (in pass	3-	23. B to Q 6th (e)	P to K Kt 4th
ing)	P takes P	24. Kt takes K Kt P	Kt to K R 3d
10. P to Q 5th (b)	K B takes Q Kt (c)	25. R to K 7th (ch)	K to K Kt 3d
11. Q P takes Q Kt	QB to QR 3d	26. Kt to K 6th	Kt to K B 4th
12. P takes K B	Q B takes K R	27. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes R
13. Q takes B	P to Q 5th	28. Q to K R 5th-Ma	ite
14. Q to Q Kt 5th	Rt QBsq		

order.

(b) Well played, completely disorganising Black's whole game,
(c) Better to have taken P with P, or have retreated the Kn, since this involves the loss of
cofficer.

(c) The terminating moves are in Mr. Cochrane's happlest style

White: K at Q Kt 5th, Rs at Q B 6th and K 6th, Bs at Q 5th and 6th, Ps at Q 2d and K 2nd.

Black: K at Q Sth, Rs at Q B 2d and K B 6th, Bs at Q 5th and 6th, Ps at M 2d Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 5th.—By Mr. H. Young,

No. 5th.—By Mr. H. Young,

and 5th, and Q Kt 3d.

and oth, and Q K 3d.

Black: K at Q R 4th, B at K Kt sq; Ps at K B 2d and 4th, Q 4th, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 3d.

White to play and mata in five moves.

and QR 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 644.—By Boldonia.

White: K at K R 4th, R at K R 8th, Bs at K R 5th and QR 2d, Kts at Q B 4th and QR 5th, Fs at K B 3d and QR 4th.

Blact: K at Q 4th, Q at her sq. B at Q B 2d, Kt at K 3d; Ps at K 6th, Q 3d and 6th, and QR 3d.

Whits to play, and mate in four moves.

COUNTRY NEWS.

STRIKE OF SEAMEN IN THE MORTHERN PORTS. day week a large body of seamen in Sunderland turned out for an in wages, and the movement, which now extends from Biyth to Whitly to be of more serious consequence, and a greater hindrance to the commerce of the district, than was at first anticipated. Involve

# THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ATLANTIC."

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ATLANTIC."
This magnificent steam-ship, which left Liverpool for New York on the
28th December, was compelled, in consequence of the breaking of
the main shaft, and the prevalence of south-westerly winds, to put round
for the port from which she started, and ultimately put into Queenstown.

The Allantic, it appears, took her departure from Liverpool with the
ordinary mails, a considerable cargo, and twenty-eight passengers. After
passing Cape Clear, the steamer encountered a continuance of severe
weather, with the wind blowing hard from the west, which, it is unnecessary to say, was directly against the course in which her port of destimation lies. Though the wind, at intervals, rose to the violence of a
hurricanc, the Allantic steadily pursued her way until Monday, the 5th
January, when the wind came on moderately from the north-west, and,
in a few hours after, the main shaft of the agentic audicals: a read-



the Cork papers attach importance to this accident, from its likelihood proving advantageous to the port, by showing the amount of skill and eppties now existing in Cork. About eleven o'clock on Wednesday it a despatch was sent up to the establishment of Messrs. Leeky and ite, informing them that the Atlantic land come into Queenstown with machinery disabled; and, at an early hour next morning, Mr. Leek it on board to ascertain the amount of injury done. The principal hir requisite was the construction of a main shaft. Captain West a arranged for time to consult this correspondents in Liverpool and agow. It was suggested that Haulbowline would be an excellent

A meeting of the passengers was held on board the steamer, at hich resolutions were passed in testimony of the unwearied care the passed in testimony of the unwearied care. The Cork papers attach importance to this accident, from its likelihood. The Cork papers attach importance to this accident, from its likelihood proving advantageous to the port, by showing the amount of skill and proving advantageous to the port, by showing the amount of skill and proving advantageous to the port, by showing the amount of skill and graying the shift, is confined to the loss of her bowspit and jibboom, to-specially being almost completely destroyed. We regret of the fremen had his leg fractured by a portion of the broken machinery.

# MANDARIN DUCK AND DRAKE.

THIS beautiful pair of ornamental water-fowl has been brought from Whampoa, in China, and may be seen at Messra. Baker's Pheasantry Kings-road, Chelsea.

The Drake is the most gorgeous in plumage of all water-fowl. The top of the head is black, which extends down the mape of the neck; below is a clear white line, passing over the eye down the base of the bill, which is of a deep bright rose-colour; the checks and the long pointed feathers of the neck are of a bright orange brown; the upper part of the breast and back of a glossy black, the lower white; the two raised feathers of the wing are orange brown; the dight feathers are white and black; the tail is black, except underneath, which is white; the sides of the breast are greenish orange, margined by a clear white find line; the legs are deep pink. From the middle of September, the Drake assumes the colour of the Duck, which is a duil olve brown; he is very pugnacious, and quite a tyrant over all the other aquatic birds.

These Ducks are the only pair in England, and so scarce that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has honoured Mr. Baker's exhibition of poultry at Chelsea, by a visit on purpose to see them. Mr. Baker, which he included by the content of the property of

# NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

# MICKLEHAM CHURCH.



THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP THE "ATLANTIC" BEING TOWED TO HER MOOKINGS OPPOSITE HAULBOWLINE, QUEENSTOWN.



MICKLEHAM CHURCH, SURREY.

# DEATH OF THE "ROYAL CENTENARIAN," AT

DEATH OF THE "ROYAL CENTENARIAN," AT WEST COWES.

(Prom our own Correspondent.)

On Saturday last, died Mrs. Mary Read, at the advanced age of ston 102 to 104 years, better known of late as the "Royal centenarian," from her having been honoured, on her supposed one hundredth anniversary, with an interview with the Sovereign and Royal Family during their sojourn at Osborne House, in December, 1849.

Mary Read had been twice married, and had given birth to eleven children. Her maiden name was Griffin; she was born on the 21st December, 1746 or 1748, her parents residing then at Durley, in the neighbourhood of Gosport. At the early age of 17 she was married at Fawley, on the borders of the New Forest, to Mr. John Randall, the master of a coasting vessel, by whom she had three children: he died at the age of 28. In the following year she was married, at Holyrood Church, Southampton, to her late husband, Mr. William Read, foreman shipwright at Hythe building-yard. By this marriage she had eight children. We learn that she was left by her first husband in comfortable circumstances, and that at the time of her second union she kept a grocer's shop, and possessed a stock of £300. About 60 years ago she settled in the Isle of Wight, and subsequently lived at West Cowes.

There appears to have been some little doubt as to the old lady's precise age: she was always under the impression of being two years older than above stated, from the circumstance that her eldest son by the first union died in 1814, at the age of fifty years, and that she was just eighteen at his birth; this would give her 104 years. She restained full possession of all her faculities to the last moment; her eyesight was remarkably good, and she never needed spectacles.

On her wist to Osborne, in December, 1849, she walked to the Ferry, from her abode in Mary-terrace, a distance of 300 yards. It was thought that the interview with the Sovereign would prove to exciting for her aged frame: but such was not the case, for, having had a week's intimation o



" IN THOS I SEE A NOTINE MESS, VEAD, OF WEST POWER.

FINE ARTS.

DON SCIPIO RELATING HIS ADVENTIRES TO GIL BLAS AND HIS WIFE."



PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR EDWARD GAMBIER



ON SCIPIO RELATING HIS ADVENTURES TO GIL BLAS AND HIS WIFE .- FROM A SKETCH BY T. UWINS, R.A.

TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED TO SIR EDWARD AND LADY GAMBIER.

We have much pleasure in recording the excellent feeling expressed by the native community of Madras on the recent retirement of Nir Edward J. Gambier from the Chief Justiceship of that important settlement, on which consider a very complimentary address was presented to him, signed by upwards of ten thousand of the natives, accompanied with the splendid Testimonial shown in the Hlustration. It consists of a large centre-piece, formed as follows:—A triangular plints, richly ornamented, supports three Oriental plant trees, from which issue six branches for lights, astronuched by a basket for flowers. Around the sten are three fligures—two, of natives in the act of presenting the address to hir Edward. On the front of the plinth is engraved—To the Honorarbos Sir Edward John Gamesta, Kat, Chiefastice of Madras, Presented by the Linda Community and the sten are three fligures—two, of statice and the sten are the formation of a British Judge in the Supreme Court of the interity, zeal, and a functions of a British Judge in the Supreme Court.

This handsome piece of plate is thirty inches high, weights about 550 ounces, and is highly creditable to the taste and skill of Messrs. Hamiltons, of Caloutta, by whom it has been manufactured.

An equally flattering mark of esteem has also been presented to Lady Gambior, from the European ladies of Madras. This consists of a tripol centre-piece, with shaped triangular pedestal, richly ornamental with the Brahminy lotus, supporting a palm tree, energied with the vine, supporting a palm trellis basket for flowers. On the pedestal are three figures, Musio, Painting, and Dancing. It is twenty-seven inches high, and weighs above 130 cunces. On two sides of the pedestal are engraved—

1850. Presented to Lady Gamstas, on the occasion of her departure from Madras, after a lengthment roldence of thriteny years, as a token of their affectionate rozard and esteem, the product and twith the Caloutton, on behalf of themselves and the

On the third side are her Ladyship's arms, &c.
This piece of plate has been executed in a chaste style by Mr. Beavan,
of Marylebone-street, Piocadilly.

# MUSIC.

of the society. The con-tinued success of this in-stitution must be a mat-ter of reglocing to every

# MR. BALFE'S CONCERT

MR. BALFE'S CONCERT

The benefit concert, ricinally announced to be
eiven at Her Majesty's
Theatre, took place, on
Monday night, as Exeterital, which was crowded
to every part. Mr. Bal o
was cordially greeted when
by appeared to conduct
his "Falstaff" overture.
The other instrumental
vieces were Lindiapit, or

TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED TO SIR EDWARD AND LADY GAMBIER.

M. Jules Stockhausen in a French air, and Miss Poolikewise especial favourites; but Mille. Lucciola, the as the was wrongly styled, who made her doble on the most vivid display of antagonistic opinions. This was a transfer or the control of the contr



PLATE PRESENTED TO LADY GAMBIER.

method, will be a welcome addition to the list of our British vocalists, but she ought to assume her mulve name. Mr. Baile conducted the band, of which Tobbecque was the leader. Mr. F. Mori was the planoforte accompany at The encores were numerous, and the entertainment, although of two mixed a mature for classical amateurs, evidently afforded unbounded graditation.

re for classical amateurs, evidently afforded unbounded graineason.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS.

For the performance of classical chamber music, instrumental and vocal, several professors of note have entered the field. Mr. Dande took, the installation (second violin), Mr. Hill (viola), and the concerns of the conce

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Ion and Mr. Hudson gave their entertainment last night, at
and will repeat it at the same place on Monday night,
on Thursday, and M. Salabert, on Friday, gave sources musicales
-street Rooms.

co on Tuesday, at the City Sussex Hall, at which, Miss Lizzy Stuart, Miss Woolf, Mesara. Summons, ot Mic-end Leaumons Institution, on Wodnesday Michend Leaumons Institution, on Wodnesday ir, and Mrs. Sims Resercs, Miss Poole, Miss Ir, Payton; with Mr. R. A. Brown, conductor,

r. Mr. N. J. Sporle, and Ar. Drayton; with Mr. R. A. Brown, conductor, Mr. Nakhors, organisk.

to London Sacted Harmonic Society performed Haydn's "Creation" and Dr. 
'y's new anthem, "In Illat day," conducted by Mr. Surman, at Exoter Hall, 
hight, one notice of which will appear next week.

Inst, Milla Angri, Signor F. Tamburini, and Julies Stockhausen, with Mr. 
orl as accompanyist, commenced their provincial tour on Wednesday.

Willy (violin) and Mr. Hausman (violencello) have been playing at the 
navich Philiarmonic Society's Concerts, with great auccoses, 
gastian Braham, son of the particuck tenne, is very popular in Scotland, 
at highly operas at Cheltenham and Gioucester.

Film Roberts, harpist to the Prince of Wales, delivered a lecture on Welsh, 
c, at the Polytechnic Institution, last Saturday.

F. Parish Alvars, the wishow of the celebrated harpist and composer of that 
e, is about to take up her readence in London; site was a pupil of her bus, and her playing is reported to be that of a most accomplished artistic 
10 Tercenson's Taverin.

emisons' Tavern.

Instern Musical Society will commune o its fifth season by a concert at over-square Rooms, on Menday next. The remaining concerts are fixed days, Feb. 17, March 3, 17, 31, April 14, 11, May 3 and 19. the rehearsh ce on the Fridays preceding the concerts. The annual statement of the proves the continued prosperity of this aristocratic body of amateurs, he direction of an intelligant working committee, with the real and of Mr. Henry Leslie, as honorary secretary.

inder the direction of an intelligent working committee, with the gest and civity of Mr. Henry Leslie, as homovary secretary.

FOHEIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Passa, Wednesday,
Merr Rosenbain's two-act opera, "Le Démon de la Nuit," will be the earliest novelty at the Grand Opera; M. Gumod's "Sappho" will follow, and is now in reparation. Mille. Folmest, a pupil of the Conservatorie, has made her debit a Halivy's "Junve;" Edward being sustained by Maraiti. Auber's "Infant Tradigue" is given twice a week, alternately with 'viardo's Fubscand Tradinate, an Meyerbeer's "Trophite" and "Hinguenois."

Seriba and Halivy's "Daned to Bluque "is very popular at the Opéra Comique. At the Italian Opera House, Mille. Caroline Duprez has achieved another trumph, as Achieves and Chicalian's Memorine, and Fernantia Helsone. Mocasta's "Don Grovanni" is in rehearsal, for Duprez as the hero; Sontag, Zeribar, Mille, Child and Child

ird and Franchomme. tring, the composer of the "Czar and the Carpenter," died recently in

orini.

Mdue, Castellan has made another hit at the Ralian Opera House in the maskin capital, as Anai, in Rossni's "Moise" (Zora); she was engaged for a famed Lensis Gervandhaus concerts, and for the Hanover Royal Theatre.

M. Dorvo, the father (in age) of the French dramatic authors, dued lately re, aged 87.

# THEATRICAL SEASON.

# CITY OF LONDON CENTRAL MARKET ASSOCIATION

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather continues favourable for field aports, and the coursing and alcepis-chase calendars are at length beginning to assume a business-like aspect. Thus, in the former department, we have no less than eight meetings in the list for next wesk; the Ashdown Park and Workinston, on Monday; the Seetherne (Ureaton, North Berwick, and Matton, on Incaday; the Arkar, on Thursday, the Scorton, on Friday; and Aston, on Saturday. The Ashdown meeting will last four days, and heated the others a couple. The steeple-closer Marks are the Carmarthenshire on Monday, Chipping. Norton on Tuesday, and Lincoln on Thursday.

TATTERSALUS.

Mondar.—The Chester Cup movements were limited to an improvement in Rhesus, Cossack, Ludy Evelyn, and Waliflower, the outlay in the aggregate being any thing but heavy. There was no now feature in the Derby, but business, on the whole, looked healthy.

3 to laget British Yeoman (t) | 4 to laget Verax | 4 to laget 8t Heller Chester Cup.

Sto Laget British Yeoman (i) | 4 to 1 aget Verax | 4 to 1 aget Bt Helier

10 to 1 aget Ithens (i) | 5 to 1 aget British (i) | 6 to 1 aget British (i

FREE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Captain Fraser's Kilkenny (Holman), 1. Mr. Connor's The Oaks (Mahony), 2.

# APPREHENSION AND COMMITTAL OF MRS. SLOANE.

# MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Spanish, Five per Cent., 18%; Ditto, Three per Cent., 38%; Dutch, Two-and-a Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 58%; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 91%.

# THE MARKETS:

ess has been transacted in all kinds of raw sugar, at cargoes of foreign have been taken. Refined goods per cwt. for brown lumps, on his mo's adulf inquiry at 19s per cwt. Plantation and

es are not sellers at reduced figures
to its per ewt.
m much reduced from large purcha
ar from active, have an unward to

42s to 45s for Belfast firkins and kegs. standing that the stock on hand is nearly 50,000 casks, prices have ad- 1 Y C on the spot is quoted at 37s 6d to 37s 9d per cwt. Town tailow, 37s

and continues somewhat active, at very full prices.

ge, the general demand is heavy, at barely stati mary

g at from 80s to 100s per ton.

p have commanded a steady sale, at full rates of cursheep have commanded a stendy sate, as acceptance of the control o

# THE LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Augustus Dreutler as Consul at Sydney, for the free Hameatic City of Brunes.

G ROALLOWAY, St. John-street, BANKRUFTS.

G ROALLOWAY, St. John-street, Bankrufty S.

G ROALLOWAY, St. John-street, Brah-manger, J H LEMERE, Maldon, Endergreet, J M REPUGLAND, Packet, Bolo, and Demmirk-street, Gob., planoffers, J M REPUGLAND, Packet, Bolo, and Jenmurk-street, Gob., planoffers, J J QUANCON, Coventry, Was-merchant.

G GAHAM, Ardwick, L cashire, Johns, J QUANCON, GOVERN, MARCHAND, AND GRAND, GOVERN, GOVERN, WALLEY, Jun, and Co., Glargow, exilos-printers. A CORRIE, Greenwell, Dumfrishire. G PATERSON, Tranent, Haddingtoushire, farzaer,

B MURDOCH, Easter Haughead, Lanarkshire, farmer.

# MARRIAGES.

# NEW BOOKS, &c.

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and ART for PSA1 exhibiting the most time stant Discoveries
and Improvements of the Past Year had Birantice of Science and the
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THE GENERAL REPORT of the BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, Now-road, London, for 1951, is now

# GENERAL RANDON.

GENERAL RANDON, the newly-appointed French Minister of War, was born at Grenoble, on the 25th of March, 1795. He entered the army as



GENERAL RANDON, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

ensign, in the 93rd Regiment of Foot, in 1812; in the following year he became lieutenant, was appointed aide-de-camp to General Marchand, and was promoted to a captaincy towards the close of the year. He afterwards entered the cavalry service, where he attained the rank of major in 1830. He was next appointed Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique; in 1841, adjutant-general; and lieutenant-general in 1847. He was next called to the office of Director-General of the Algerian Department of the Office of the Minister of War; and then appointed Commander of the Third Military Division at Metz, where he was stationed when the Fresident called him to his Ministry, to fill the important post of Minister of War.

General Randon has rendered eminent service to his country. He made the campuign of Russia in 1812; served in the Grand Army in 1813; in the Army of Dyona in 1814 and 1815; and in Africa from 1835 to 1847. He was wounded with two shots at the battle of Lutzen, in 1813; one in the left arm, the other in the right leg.

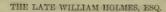
## PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

ALTHOGOR the discussions in the Chamber of Representatives have excited much interest of late, balls and sories have not been neglected. The principal theatres alone have felt the effects of the Ministerial crisis. The balls of the l'residency, on Thursdays, have never been more animated than of late. Ball dresses have never been so richly ornamented; however, the toilettes are still graceful, in spite of their tendency to

and two puts. All this is somewhat heavy; nevertheless, the effect is very bandsome.

For Walking Dresses, we were not wrong in predicting the skirt as the bodice as likely to become favourites. The most in vogue now are the square skirts, four on each side, disposed as follows: two from the point of the bodice to the seam under the arm, and two from the seam under the arm to the seam down the middle of the back. These skirts are generally square cut, trimmed with lace, flat or gathered, and matching the other ornaments of the bodice. Another kind are the rounded skirts, with large indentations, cut out in smaller but similar indentations, which ornament the flounces fixed to the skirt of the dress.

Among the fashionable novelties, we cannot omit mentioning a little stool for the feet, square or round, harmonising with the richness of the "King Charles" or "Blenheim," belonging to the mistress of the house; the curtains, fringes, &c., are of silk, and add to the elegance of the little habitation.



This gentleman, the well-known politician, and long the "whipper-in" of the Tory party, was born in 1779, a native of the county of Sligo, and



THE LATE WILLIAM HOLMES, ESQ.

the son of Thomas Holmes, Esq., of Farm Hill, an opulent brewer, who realised considerable property, and filled the office of High-Sheriff of the county of Sligo in 1810. After completing his education at Triaity College, Dublin, Mr. William Holmes entered the army, served in the West Indies, and was military secretary there to Sir Thomas Hislop. In 1807 he retired from the service; and, in 1808, obtained a seat in the House of Commons. From that period until 1841, with the exception of one interval, viz. from 1839 to 1837, the hon, gentleman continued uninterruptedly a member of the Legislature, representing successively Grampound, Tregony, Bishoply Scatel, Haslemere, and Berwick; and supporting, with undeviating consistency, the High Tory party. For many years he held the appointment of Tressurer of the Ordinance. Mr. Holmes was by the side of Mr. Perceval when he fell by the hand of Mr. Huskisson when that lamented stateman met his violent death.

In 1807, Mr. Holmes married Ellen, daughter of John Tew, Esq., of Dublin, and widow of the Rev. Sir James Strange, Bart., of Tynam Abbey, county Armsgh, by whom he leaves a son, Thomas Knox Holmes. The lon, gentleman, whose health had been gradually declining, died on the 26th uit, deeply regretted.

# CURIOSITIES.

THE FOUNDRESS CUP, CHRIST COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
THIS elegant Cup, belonging to Christ College, Cambridge, is presumed to have been the property of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the



THE FOUNDRESS' CUP, CHRIST COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

ss of the College, and mother of King Henry VII. inverted cone, surrounded by all appropriation components in the control of the c

The authorship of Sir E. Seaward's Narrative has been matter of pute in the Quarterly Review and other literary journals. We (says the stated Journal) shall be able, ere long, to prove that our late highly respected wow-tizen, Dr. Forter, was the writer. We hear that a table to the memory Dr. Forter and his sisters, Jane and Anna Maris, the eminent authoreeses, is out to be crected in Bristol Cathedral.

Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. of Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, dc.—Satusday, French 1, 1851.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

# THE ILLUSTRATED EQUIDOR NEEDS:

SUPPLEMENT.

Vol. xviii.]

# SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

[GRATIS.

# THE APPROACHING SESSION.

POLITICAL VIEWS OF THE MANCHESTER REFORMERS

Tuz men who originated and carried to a successful issue the movement which attained its completion and triumph in the recent reform of the commercial policy of the nation, have, on the eve of the Parliamentary Session, and during a luil, which may be brief and transient, in the anti-Papal agitation, come forward with a statement of views on the present aspect of political affairs, which calls for especial notice, not only as embodying much practical commonsense and moderation, but also as emanating from an extremely earnest, intelligent, and reflecting, though small, body of politicians, who have exercised, and, as occasion arises, will again exercise, immense influence on the conduct and excenting of the day.

The views thus set before the public have not been given in a formal programme, like the removes of a bill of fare, without reference to the national taste or capability of assimilation, as is too much the fashion with our neighbours on the Continent, in their "improvised" theories and constitutional dogmans but have been delivered, according to the good old Emplish enstorm, in a series of speeches addressed by distinguished members of Parliament to their constituents in public meeting assembled, and constitute the spontaneous expression, without previous concert, of convictions resulting from experience, and

The meeting took place at Manchester on the evening of Thursday (last week), in the Albion Hotel, when the registration committees of South Lancablire and the adjoining districts, on the Invitation of the leading reformers of the locality, came to a species of intellectual entertainment called a "Social Sourde," which in the great northern towns frequently supersedes the public "dinner" that was hitherto deemed indispensable to the due inauguration, by a political party, of any one particular course of proceeding. Mr. George Wilson (formerly chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League) presided, and amongst those present were Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. M. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, W.P. & Mr. Alacander Honry M.P. & Mr. & Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton.

Mr. Milner Gibson was the first Mr. who addressed the Assembly. The right hon gentleman, after briefly passing in review the efforts of their party since the repeal of the Corn-Laws to obtain a thorough financial reform, and of their partial success in checking reckless expenditure in the army and navy, week not extend the results of the results of

their partial success in checking reckless expenditure in the army and navy.—

"And now I trust we are going to reap the fruits of that reduction of the expenditure and increase of income arising from a more sound commercial and inancial policy, in the removal of some of these taxes which oppress the industry and prevent the employment of the capital of the country. (Hear.) I will say this, that I do not advocate the dealing with taxation entirely upon what I may be permitted to call the narrow grounds of whether there is a surplus or a deficiency. (Hear, hear.) I may be said, that it is more easy to make an experiment in our finances when we have a surplus that at a time when this income augments the expenditure. But the late Str. It. Peel see an bading our financial changes upon the mere fact of whether there is a surplus of money in the Exchequer, but upon a well-considered scheme of financial policy, to repeal those taxes that are the most oppressive to the industry of the country, and which in the greatest degree contract the enjoyments of the people. (Hear, hear.) I want to see our taxation based upon something like will-considered principles; and, even if there should be a deficit as any particular time, I see no reason why a Ministry should not perserved in endeavouring to carry out those thinacial arrangements which would not perserve in endeavouring to carry out those thinacial arrangements which would be a deficit as in the property of the seed of the property of the

and to the establishes press. The avertisements are the source print into the size profit of the newspaper—perhaps the greatest; and to fine people 1s. 64, for every time they advertise in a newspaper, is a sure way to drive them to find out some other mode of making from them waste—the same way of crippling the newspaper press, and of destroying its independence, and of presenting it from having all those means of support to which it is leastmately entitled. (ifear, hear.)

And what is the amount of time tax? A pultry £158,090 a year! Why, the advertisements in the United States papers are legion as compared with ours; and I maintain that, in the competition between countries, a check to comminica-

With respect to the Elective Franchise, the right hon, gentleman observed:—

"I have thrown out these few observations as concerning matters that I should be glad to advacate in our immancal system. But I think that our electronal system earl's stand where it does. (Cheers) We advocate a large extension of the franchise; a better distribution of the electral power; an aboliton of that system which enables little corrupt beroughs to have as much power in the Lorentziatonal proposely the Manchester, and Lister Food, and Leeds. "History is the control of the

Mr., Gibson next touched on the vexed question of the "Papil aggression". "I suppose that at the present time it is considered that every man who presumes to have an opinion on public affairs should be able to say exactly what should be done with the Roman Catabolic hierarchy. (Laughter and appliants) I am not so far advanced in this important branch of political knowledge and of declaration of ober, although I have rend a fair up by of incurrents of bute, and of declaration of the property of the propert

principle, that we have to turn our attention. (Cheers.) If we allow ourselves to be carried away by these bewilderments, and be contented with hunting a red herring instead of a real fox (inughter), then we are not using those political advantages of which we are possessed to the best account. ('Hear, he w,' and appliance.) But this question involves many matters insportant to this country. If you make a retrograde step with regard to religious equality, it is not clear that you may not do so in civil and commercial freedom. (Hear, hear ) The same principle of injustice is at the bottom of political monopoly, commercial monopoly, commercial recommendations and appliance.)

Mr. Bright, M.P., after adverting to the essentially "political," as well as social character of the survice, proceeded to remark upon the more correct appreciation of the truth of the principles advocated by the "Manchester School," which had begun to be formed by many who, previously to the success of the anti-Corn-law sgittation, and to the fulfilment of their pre-ductions in natures of commercial policy by the results of that success, had believed them to be a most dangerous class of politicalnes—slames a treasonable set of men. He regarded that better intelligence of their views as an advance in the same direction as had been made by the men of the present day generally, as compared with the men of forty years back. Referring on this topic to Mr. Prentices "Historical

"Reading over the first few chapters of flish book, we find that people who live mow in Manchester are not at all of the same race as those who lived here in 1810. What was the Manchester Exchange then on a market day? It was not an assembly of rational beings, like the great majority of those who now assemble there; but the concourse was composed of a number of men who hald principles of Church ascendancy of a most furious and bigoted character. They were actuated by a sentiment of the most brutial and cruel nature, which they were actuated by a sentiment of the most brutial and cruel nature, which they expect to find among any irrie of macent is a first for a first property of the control of the cont

Britone power shall be slaves.

thought they might trample with impunity. To speak in favour of reform of any kind, was to be prosecuted, and Church-and-King mobs assembled with impunity, broke the prosecuted, and Church-and-King mobs assembled with impunity, broke the prosecuted and Church-and-King mobs assembled with impunity, broke the program of the control of t

With respect to National Education, the hon, gentleman, after admitting the

"That the only plan that can be received and acted upon without doing a real violence to the conscientious confections of many, would be something like the plan which is haid before the public in the National Public School Association." (Lond and prolonged applause.)

Continuing his argument on the progress of the people of Manchester in enlightenment and civilization, he went on to say, in reference to the Papal

any comparing outsite seems with 1810, there is not very much intolerance here now the particular of the test of test of the test of test of the test of the test of the test of the test of test of test of the test of test

not got the courage to adopt the other theory (hear, hear), and to take the principle of fee requiry as its bass. (Applaine.) It is free inquiry as against the Church of Kome. but it is authority as against provided the principle of fee requiry as its bass. (Applaine.) It is free inquiry as against the church of Kome. but it is authority as against presenters. (Applaine.) Now, my prescription is this — that we should not attempt in any white the principle of the provided and the should be able to discern and to determine for themselves, and by which they will be able to discern and to determine for themselves, and by which they will be able to discern and to determine for themselves, and by which they will be instructed enough to repudate and repel every effort of every priest of severy church that shall endeavour to take from them that bherry which the New Testament were writtless if it did not inculcate. (Applause.) And with regard to this question, let us never forget that better is a country, three of four hours' sail from us, which we call part of the same empire, inhabited by 7,000,000 persons acknowledging the Roman Catholic religion; non-who have lad guaranteed to litem, if anything can guarantee in auch a manner, as full likerty to worship as we possess who are not of their religion; non-who have lad guaranteed to litem, if anything can guarantee in auch a manner, as full likerty is worship as we possess who are not of their religion; and yet, in spite of all that Parliaments and Monarcha, Queen's suprements of the prime Minister's letters could do, Catholicism has gradually and certainly submerged every county. Cromwell planted Tipperary; the northern male is a proper of the processants to be found in any county of that country at this moment. Three lumited years are, Bacon said, Let us not try to put down Catholicism in Iradiad by presecution; in the test us try to make Catholicism by Protestantism. If like it is not try to put down Catholicism in Iradiad by charge counting, the fet us try to make Ca

Mr. Bright sat down amid enthusiastic applause, the meeting rising to do him special honour as they cheered the conclusion of his speech.

# PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

carried with only two d. sen-ra for Mr. Ferrand. of thanks to Mr. Ferrand and ce, and to the chairman for his

# BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

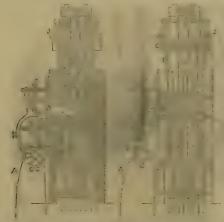
BY THOMAS BOWLANDSON, F.G.S.

# PART VIII.—OXFORDSHIRE.

adary line of the county of Oxford is very bregular, as also are the ms of the county in various parts; being only seven miles across mear le, at Oxford; whilst in the more northern part the width is thirty he southern end is marrow, not being more than twelve miles across in

# MARTIN'S PATENT IMPROVED JACQUARD LOOM.

Thus improved machine, is in operation at the factory of Mesers. Keith and Co. of Wood-street, Cheapside. Fig. 1 is an end elevation, and fig. 2 a section through the middle. A (figures 1 and 2) is an endiese coil of perforated paper passing over the lanthorn or cylinder (C), by which it is raised to the needles (B), and lifts all those not immediately over the perforations. The needles are connected by evers to the horizontal arms of the crank-layers (E). The short was



# PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT. BY THOMAS MILLER.

# CHAPTER XXVI.-WINDOWLESS HOMES.

Our contemplated and slowly-progressing sanitary improvements, cannot be accomplished perfectly without a sufficiency of light and air. We may limewash and drain for long years to come; but while we shut out the bright and cheerful sun, and refuse entrance to the refreshing breeze, we deprive ourselves of the very elements which are essential to health and life.

we deprive ourselves of the very elements which are essential to health and life.

We call in the aid of darkness as a punishment for crime; and confine only the wor't of films in the dark and when the circ. We also punish poor industry in the same way; and, by our laws, close thousands of rooms in England against the light. That which God gave to all, we refuse to let man have—to cheer and ventilate his dwelling-house—unless he pays for 3. The sun, and moon, and stars, and the sweet air of heaven, we tax indirectly; for, unless we pay, they are not permitted to shine upon us—neither by day nor night. We, poor worms! dare to tax the glorious works of our Creator! as if we hind laid on "main pipes" that reached to heaven. "Let there be light, and there was light," said the Omnipotent. "Let there be a tax on light," said man; and he came with his sliny rowel, and he shut out our view of the windows of heaven. The sun beats and slivers his golden beams upon the high dead-walls, and endeavours in vain to reach our rooms, and turn our thoughts to the Creator, who left him swinging in the centre of space: the sweet breeze, also, that has come for miles laden with the fragrance of many a field and many a flower, flutters and sighs on the dead brick-work, like an imprisoned bird that would fain thread its way in and out between the branches. Alas! it can find no way through.

The doctor feels the pulse of his sinking patient, and calls for more air in the room, while Death prins behind the bricked-up window in triumph at the folly of man. The venerable vicar comes to administer comfort to the dying, and breaks his right revered shins over the utensite in the dark passage; for they cannot afford to pay the tax for a fan-light over the door. "Humainste our darkness," then comes from his very heart.

We, who were doomed to sleep in a dark attic, a poor apprentice, in our

ments all living

# MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU FOR 1851. D'ALMAINE and Co

THE MANUFACTURE OF GUN-BARRELS, AT BIRMINGHAM.



THE STEAM HAMMER.

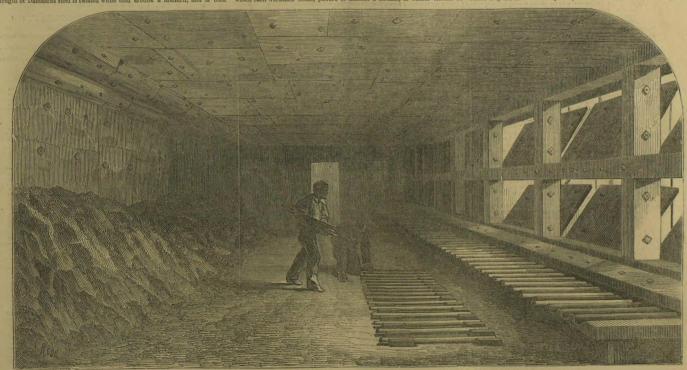
The manufacture of fire-arms is one of the most extensive trades carried on at Brainigham; and in all its various departments—of stock, lock, and barrel—instituted to give employment to between 6000 and 7000 persons. Dring the war, tappily ended by the peace of Waterloo, Birmingham could not manufacture fire-arms with authleicht zapidity to meet the necessities of the Government, although for a period of many years it turned out, according to a phrase still repeated in the town, "a gun a minute, night and day, Saturdays and Standays," or 26,3000 per namum. The Government, therefore, established two factories of its own, one at Enfeld, the other at Lewhsham, the former of which is actill nexistence. Though the trade since those times has greatly minished, Byrmingham still manufactures immense quantities of fire-arms of all descriptions; and supplies the guness skers of every part of the kingdom with gune-barrels and guns-locks, which are afterwards fitted together in London and elsewhere. The manufacture of gun-larrels alone, without reisence to "lock" or "stock," or "stock," or "stock," or particip largement to about 1600 persons. A proportion of the gunn-martes thus produced are for the Government and for the East India Company; and another produced. The produced are for the Government and for the East India Company; and another produced. The produced are for the Government and for the East India Company; and another produced. The produced are for the Government and for the East India Company; and another produced are for the Government and for the East India Company; and another produced are for the Government and for the East India Company; and another produced are for the Government and for the excent produced are for the Government and for the East India Company; and another produced are for the Government and for the excent produced to a short produced to a short produced to a produced to a short produced to a short produced to a produced to a short produced to a short produced to a short produced to a sh



WELDING THE GUN-BARRELS.

MANUFACTURE AT BIRMINGHAM. OF GUN-BARRELS, THE





THE PROOF-HOUSE,

# 1800 AND 1850.

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FOR EVENING DRESS.—GOLD HAIR NETS, the height of Fashion, silk netted, is, is 23; crechet, is 24, is 94; star pattern, 38 34; mobale, is 94, 2s; mobale and gold,

d, ls bd.; star pasteers, 3s 2d; mobile, ls 9d, 2s; mob all gold or siteory. 7s 5d; handsome patterns, with to all gold or siteory. 7s 5d; handsome patterns, with to star patterns, and the star patterns, and the star patterns, and the star patterns, and the star patterns of the star particular patterns, and the star patterns and the star

EFFECTUAL PROTECTION from the WETT and COLD, at from 48s. to 38s., by MERDORS wedthernown sensitial to a thoroughly respectable garment, is cuntained to reside any amount of rain. A very large stock for selection, also, of twentoosts of all kinds, thereagily waterprof, and at charges the lowest costs of all kinds, thereagily waterprof, and at charges the lowest costs of all kinds, thereagily waterprof, and at charges the lowest costs of all kinds, thereagily waterprof, and at charges the lowest costs of all kinds, thereagily waterprof, and at charges the lowest costs of all kinds, thereagily waterprof, and at charges the lowest costs of all kinds, thereagily waterprof, and at charges the lowest costs of all kinds and the cost of all kinds are considered to the cost of the cos

HAIR MEMENTOS.—DEWDNE of overy description of Hair Jowellery, boautiful olegantly mounts in fine gold, thair Braceless, Chains, I

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of this starch, which, for
domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold by all shopker fors. Agents

SOYER'S RELISH.—This entirely chean Sauce for Fish, Cold Meat, Game, Pouliry Soups, Salad, &c., is now to be had throughout Europe

square. Also, 800 or Strigitud Sauce, for Ledles and Gerukseren.

DENN'S FINE ARGAND LAMP OIL, as the state of the product of the state of the product of the state of the sta

fash gives. Jos, Strana, Conton. Collements. St. HRT'S.

318. 61., from the best and largest stock in London, cash at the recent improvements to the state the recent improvements to the state of the s

Camiled Sev.
Any information regarding use to Messer, Darna,
Any information regarding use to Messer, Darna,
Balta, Robictions, 31, War wick-arrowt, Regent-arrowt.

50,000 CURES by DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOL.—"twentyfive years" perromaness, constitution, and this
give years' perromaness, constitution, and this
witch, I had suffered great misery, and which as

which, I had suffered great misery, and which as

# A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW,

ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," " HOW TO GET MARRIED," ETC., ETC.

# CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER I.

SPITALVIELDE AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

In the days of glorious Dick Whittington and his much-respected eat it was firmly believed by all true Englishmen—who had never been to London—that its streets, courts, and alleys were all paved with bright red gold. The very wisest of our old forefalters—those who lived in the green country—not only placed implicit faith in the tradition, but, bringing forward, in support of their day-dreamings, a strong host of highly imaginative anecdotes, would talk off the field any obstinate beer-drinking boor who should dare to doubt that which the oldest failabitant himself had accepted as truth. Newspapers had, unfortunately, not been invented in those days, and the extreme difficulty of a gentleman at York obtaining any correct information as to the condition of the metropolis gave the imaginative traveller an almost tyrannic sway in the realms of fancy.

obtaining any correct information as to the condition of the metropolis gave the imaginative traveller an almost tyrannic sway in the realism of fancy.

The high-road to London was then looked upon as the high-road to Fortune. Had any one in that golden age—when bankers were supposed to be the great contractors for paying—dared to hint at the possibility of a Londoner ever wanting bread, he would have been the laughing-stock of the whole village. The end and aim of every good father was to heard up as many crown-pieces as would purchase a stout cob, and furnish a strong saddle-bag, to enable his son to make the journey to the great city. For to their simple minds, to pick up a living in the metropolis consisted in helping themselves to a few golden pebbles for immediate use, and laying by three or four good large paving-stones as a store against a rainy day.

It is difficult at the present time, when a gentleman in a hurry can lunch in London, dine in Birmingham, and sup in Edinburgh, to account for the stupidities of our wise old forefathers. The task of explaining away these Californian dreams must be left to those who have walked down Fleet-street on a wet afternoon.

Although some hundreds of years have passed by since the days of the worthy Lord Mayor and his much-respected cat, still there are many spots to be found in England where the inhabitants entertain ideas of London no less splendid and incorrect. In their own minds they have settled the important fact that it is the most delightful and fairy-like spot in the world. They picture it to themselves as a huge assemblage of planese, eathedralls, momments, and manicions, spaced out by pleasant green fields, shaded by noble wide-spreading trees, and covered in by a bright blue heaven.

There is nothing more calculated to convey an erroneous idea of London than its street and district nomenclature. The stranger starts with astonishment on being told that Milk-street cannot boast of a single dairy, that Bread-street never thinks of baking, that the Poultry

Spitiallields. The strongest mind, the most brilliant imagination, will feel convinced, by one glance down the Bethinapren-road, of the absurdily continued, by one glance flown the Bethinapren-road of the absurdily and the strongest of the stro

ideways behind the people that blocked up the pavement. So she had elenty of time, push and struggle as she would, to look about her at the airings.

It was easy to see that the child was not bound for Stepney. The seedle, with its white thread still in it, was sticking in her gown; the reass thimble had been unremoved from her finger, telling too plainly he sad tale of want that priced a holiday with starvation. Still there is a charm in the gladness of others that sliently creeps over us, forcing ts soothing goodness upon the unhappy, until, as in a deep sleep, all to orrow is forgotten, and the heart, eased of its burthen, gains strength in ta peace. So, as the girl gazed on the merry crowd before her, a smile tole over her poor face, pinched as it was for want of many a meal, and we checks grew red as if health had coloured them.

There was one booth that cost her a longer and a stronger struggle han any one she had yet passed. It was the largest she had seen; and, ecording to the long yellow spider-legged letters on the red board over he stall, was "The Temple of Fashion, from Paris." Not that the provietor or his wife looked every French, and they both swore in English dimirably. Their stock, too, was purely British, consisting of the usual soortment of Scottish shepherds and stepherdesses, whose checks and slaid dresses admitted of bold colouring; of framed portraits of huge-yell spanles and their interesting families; and plenty of china lambs, with wool that is prickly to the touch, like horse-chesnuts. In fact, here were all kinds of costly and beautiful articles, from slik mitchers were all kinds of costly and beautiful articles, from slik mitchers are also also that it is prickly to the touch, like horse-chesnuts. In fact, here were all kinds of costly and beautiful articles, from slik mitchers are also also the stall and plenty of china lambs, with wool that is prickly to gold brooches at 2s. 6d. "very chaste." The proprietor scened to be in a very large way of business, for over glass case full of

ig flowers in the straw bonnet she wore on Sandays, back to Spinceovering from the shock, she found herself in the centre of a
f workmen, one of whom, as he pointed to a shattered pipe on
ement, asked in a gruff voice "What did you do that for?
I very sorry, sir; it was an accident. I was walking backwards,"
dt he girl, growing white with fear.
a plaguy good mind "continued the man, going close to the poor
ed thing, "to give you summut as shall break you of that habbit
a; and then, perhaps, you won't go spending your holidays breakneimen's pipes;" and he lifted his open hand as if to strike her,
to tried to shrink away from him, the man caught sight of a
he carried half-hidden in hor shawl. Taking hold of at he-pulled
her with the knowing look of a cloven stealing sausages/madup in the air, whilst a shout burst from the crowd.

The has rheumatic pretty early during fair time," cried one in a
sh waisteoat with pend buttons festoomed over it.
w much did the blankets fetch? "sked a coarse bully-looking
th a glossy spaniel under lifs arm, and whose curiously trimmed
re stood out like box-edging.

dging. ter that followed this coarse sally, the girl, boldly and sharply, "The bottle isn't for

ir father live?", na'am: he's a weaver by trade, if you please." you doing with that bottle, my dear?" ma'am; and I was going to return it to the doctor, stuff for him, if you please."

ine protection of some dozen ladies, ach one so full of sympathy that they tasking a look of red-hot indignation though they might fancy themselves to quite the reverse.

The quieter side of the road to think over the dame

wo me, unique must have as busy with a pestle as if he were ag. When the little bell over the door tinkled, he swung back his and stared the modest girl full in the face, as he said: "Now hat's up?"

ye"
om Mr. Lamere," answered Kitty.
ck the bottle? Well, then, the stuff's on the counter
to rub his chest with the one, and take the t'other;" and
the partle areis.

the again.
's to take?" asked Kitty, holding up one of the bot ak liquid in it.

JENNY LIND,—The Queen of Song has arrived in New Orleans here she was to give three concerts. The price of tickets ranged between 5 and

rer is to be seen on the scaffolding GREAT EXHIBITION OF . THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS

# SPLENDID PRESENT

TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In preparation,
A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR OF THE VAST BUILDING DESIGNED BY MR. PAXTON
FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.

This View will be Engraved in a very superior style, and printed on a large short of fine paper; it will be published at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Print will be given to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Also in preparation,
A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE INTERIOR

# THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

\*.\* Farther particulars of these Prints, together with other Engravings in preparation connected with the Great Exhibition, will be duly announced. 198, Strand, September, 1950.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev Lord John De la Poer Beresford, brother and beir presu

quisof Westerford, nessiour sons.

—The National Anthen, according to the best circumstantial evidence, was combr John Bull, on the occasion of King James's vieit to Merchant Tailors' Hall,
gliscovery of the Guy Faux Piot. The pronoun "Thee" or " Her" is quite imma-

on-Foreign pupils are admitted at the Paris Conservatoire on the same terms as very low) as natives: but we would not recommend the friends of a young lady d her to Paris, as she could obtain her education at the Royal Academy of Music at arts, as she could obtain her education at the Royal Academy charges charges at the Police-courts are distributed to deserving objects, by the presiding

See the " Handbook of Billiards," and " Mingaud's Treatise on Bil-

the Durham University Calendar ammon," published by Bell, Fleet-street room for the Illustration

of Good Hope mention now published

m wish to obtain appeared January 1, 1788 on News containing the History of Wood En-printed in a handsome volume, with many ad-

unmarried Prymes is, we believe, in Hunter's "History of Halla:

To what county did the Knight referred to belong? do not trace any privileges at thrist Church, Oxford, belonging to the family of

sometimes written Bonneville, are-"Sa. six mullets

Il is one of the wealthiest and most prominent of the aris-

on are entitled to the style of Very Bay. We do not see why "ourt shall entitle the possessor to precedeme over others of bedge succeeded to the title he lears by right of descent so heirs make of his body, it was conferred by patent less antiquary to whom Set "Melar relies to the state of the state of the state of the state of the family bore "An sense of estoles, a crescent arg," the family bore "An sense of estoles, a crescent arg," the family bore "An sense of estoles, a crescent arg," the tree quotation, "He is to we is set, and to good to

secretain by next week the crest and motto of Sir B M

narried. Miss A. Williams, the soprano, sister of Miss M. Williams,

simply an emblem, not placed on

ough—The admission prices of the Great Exhibition are not yet fixed Handbook for Modelling Wax Flowers," published by Routledge and

Mr. Pand "Mr. Henry" oreign Postage Notices referred to were official: probably the reduc-nce next mall's charges specialized of the dimensions of the Hobarton Monument, or we should

ply to the Secretary see the Emigration Supplement of our Journal moraved in our Journal, was sold in the Hague Col-

"in Knight's "Industrial Guides" nooks-lier, Chancery-lane V, is Islanked, but we have not room for the Illustration Directory" gives a list of churches, &C Olossal Hon, intended for the base of the Nelson monument, in

Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. no Dance, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand aid.—Savenday, February 1, 1881.—SUPPLEMENT.